The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 197 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
22ndAu	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Simla ..	6000	....	....
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	....
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA.
JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
				Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	12th Aug.	21st ,,
Jiasen Maru	T. Terada	3785	28th ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal
Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta ... A&C	5415	27th Aug	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6645	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	805	957	462	704
London via Marseilles cut from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umona" 5,500 1st September 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
191 Agen

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LINGA, 2184 Fri. 21st Aug. *6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

T. S. "LINGA" on Friday 21st August (Passengers only) connecting with S. S. "DUMRA" at Karachi for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "PALITANA" 2998 tons on Friday the 21st August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
20th Aug. 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA,
83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsena. Road; POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Branches of the Bank and on Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 161.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cents., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS
1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000
HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalny)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 247.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY
FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyllpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

F. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

PADLOCKS of best Japanned iron, our special 1929 quality, 2 in. size, 4 levers with protector socket. Best for household and office uses. Retail price Rs. 1-15 each. Special concessions to buyers of a dozen least. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Pure English NURSE for infant from December. Apply Col. JOHNSTON, National Bank, Bombay. 2404

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED—A non-resident ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER for Byculla Girls' School, Church of England communicant. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Education Society, Byculla. 2406

WANTED a B.Sc. for the post of SCIENCE TEACHER in the Government High School at Chhindwara on Rs. 50.
Apply with copies of testimonials to
KANHAYALAL GURU,
Inspector of Schools,
2239 Nerbudda Circle.

WANTED—Two SUB-OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs 50 on temporary establishment.
Apply with testimonials before the 30th instant.
(Sd.) D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh Dist.
Jalgaon, 17th August, 1914.
3592

NURSE, fully trained, required for the Nasik Civil Hosp. Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80, according to qualifications. Board, washing and uniform allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th August, also stating age and nationality to A. J. V. BETTS, Major, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nasik. 2241

REQUIRED for Girls' Hospital, in the Lawrence Memorial School, a HOSPITAL MATRON. Salary Rs. 45-1-50 p.m. with free quarters, uniform and board, or an allowance of Rs. 20 in lieu of board.
Also a COMPOUNDER on Rs. 17 p.m. plus Rs. 3 Hill allowance plus free quarters.
Appointments will be in first instance on 6 months' probation. Apply, with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills. 2408

WANTED—For the Aided Anglo-Vernacular High School, Abu Road:—
(1). SECOND MASTER, Graduate with training and teaching experience, if possible, should be prepared to teach most subjects, except Science and Classical languages upto the Matriculation Standard. Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100.
(2). THIRD MASTER, good Graduate, trained if possible. Strong in English and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60.
(3). FOURTH MASTER, Graduate or good intermediate. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50
(4). SIXTH MASTER at least Intermediate. Pay Rs. 35 to Rs. 40.
(5). A PERSIAN TEACHER, thoroughly competent to teach upto the Matriculation standard. A knowledge of English preferred. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.
Every teacher will be expected to join the pupils in games. Applications should state what games they are good in.
Selected teachers will be required to join at Abu Road on the 20th December 1914.
Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the President, Anglo-Vernacular High School, Abu Road, and should reach him not later than the 20th September 1914.

E. C. H. CONDON,
M.A., M.A.I., A.M.I.C.E.,
President, A. V. High School, Abu Road.
2401

WANTED.

WANTED A COTTAGE in Bandra, rent up to Rupees fifty per month. Apply to Box No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3582

WANTED WELL EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL ENGINEER to give lessons, Practical and Theoretical, in Cotton Ginning. For particulars, apply to Box No. 817 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3595

WANTED—For the Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts, Ahmednagar, a SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 175-15-250. Applicants must be practical men, and have a thorough knowledge of carpentry. Industries followed at present are Carpentry, Metal-hammering, Cloth-weaving and Carpet-making. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2407

WANTED for the Larkana Municipality a SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 50—2—70. Applicants should state their age, qualifications and experience. Preference will be given to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon or Suboverseer who has taken a course in Sanitation at a recognised school. Applications should be submitted to the President, Larkana Municipality.
CHANDIRAM B.,
Chairman, Managing Committee,
2407 Larkana Municipality.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

FOR SALE, one second-hand 12 H. P. four Cylinder "TALBOT CAR," Rotund body painted and trimmed Dark red, fitted with Talbots detachable wheels and one spare wheel, Kopalaps type hood, single pane adjustable front glass screen, tyre brackets, with well for carrying spare wheel, 2 Gas Head Lamps. 2 Oil Lamps, and one tail Lamp, complete in good order. Has been very little used.
Cost when new Rs. 7,500. Any reasonable offer will be considered.
Apply to THE PALACE CONTROLLER. Mysore. 2349

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A NICE LITTLE AIRY ROOM. Apply:—BRITISH X'L DAIRY, Convent Street, Apollo, (between 10 to 6). 3591

ADVERTISER would like Gentleman to share his flat near Apollo Bunder. E. L. and Fan. Terms moderate. References required. Address Box No. 540 "Bombay Chronicle." 2340

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. VINAYAK NARAYAN of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, lien, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Jhama Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Worli without the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6 A/3157 containing area 436 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows. On or towards the East by the land of the Vendor on or towards the West by Worli Road on or towards the South by the land of Bhaskar Govindji and on or towards the North by the land of Currimbhai Tyabbhai and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate lying and being at Worli without the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4/3157 and containing 1539 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East partly by the land belonging to Mr. Tata and partly by the land belonging to the Vendor on the West partly by the land of Karimbhai Tajbhoy and partly by the land of the Vendor on the North by the land of Varjiwandas Madhowdas and on the South by the land of Rajoo Babaji and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenant of the Vendor.

Thirdly:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Worli without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3/3120 and containing 1903.5 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land of Choonilal Hemchand on the West by the land of the Vendor, on the North by the land of Nilkanth Mahadeo and on the South by the land of Damodar Mill and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenant of the Vendor.

Fourthly:—All that piece or parcel of Pension or Tax land or ground situate lying or being at Worli without the Fort in registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3/3120 and containing by admeasurement 611 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land of Choonilal Hemchand on the West by the land of the Vendor on the North by land of Mr. Tata and on the South by the land of Damodar Mill and which was formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Fifthly:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Worli without the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/3110 and containing by admeasurement 715 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the land of Damodar Mill, West and North by the land of Nilkanteshwar Mahadeo the piece of land of the Vendor and on the South by the land of Mr. Tata and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 17th day of August 1914.

JEHANGIR, MEHTA & SOMJEE,
3580 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: Insolvency of VELJI NARPAL & Co., VASANJI VELJI & Co., and VASANJI PASSU & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Insolvency, by Order dated the 8th day of February, 1914, have declared a SECOND DIVIDEND of one and a half annas in the rupee to be paid on and from WEDNESDAY the 26th August 1914, to such creditors of the abovenamed firms who have proved their claims before the Trustees..

Bombay 19th August, 1914.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
3584 Attorneys for the Trustees.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY 27th August, 1914, at 6-30 p.m.

J. A. GRANT,
Honorary Secretary.
25th July 1914. 3351.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON'S MEETING
in the
TOWN HALL
Friday, 21st inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ALL WOMEN INVITED.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 7TH STREET OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Mr. Jafferji Thaverbhai Transferer of the deed of Mortgage dated 6th day of February 1912 and on account and at the risk of Sarafally Abdul Husein the Mortgagor, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY the 4th day of September, 1914, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 32 8/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamatipura 7th Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4062 and New No. 10664 Old Survey No. 3628 and New Survey No. 6259 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 1587 and Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the house of Bai Gangabai widow of Dewoo Kinjari on or towards the West by the house of Bai Vithabai widow of Nusuma Sadar Govinda on or towards the North by the sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 7th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Amin and Desai Solicitors for the transferee of the Mortgagee at their office No. 61 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT CAVEL STREET (GAIWADI) OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for Bai Gangabai mortgagee of the property described hereunder and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Kushabai widow of Ramchandra Hari Mahatre and others, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the said property on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of September 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street (Gaiwadi) outside the Fort of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 86 square yards or thereabouts forming part of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 422 and New No. 2311 and New Survey No. 1/132 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3889 Street No. 206 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Thacker Purshottum on or towards the West by the property of Chintoo Rambhawoo, on or towards the South by the property of Bapuji Dinanath and on the North by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and Inspection of Deeds, &c., apply to Messrs. Amin & Desai Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 61 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of Pieces of Superior Venetians and Corded Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whip Cords, and Fancy Suiting Worsteds, White and Knitted Serge, super-coloured Pinhead and Venetian Coatings, etc., suitable for the occasion of the coming Parsi New Year's Day.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1914. at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., on Esplanade Road, and next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at the corner of Medows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per S. S. "Macedonia," comprising:—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black and blue superior venetians and corded coatings, blue twil. serge coatings, fancy coloured superior whipcord coatings, fancy coloured pinhead and venetian coatings, suiting and tennis flannels, tweeds, white twill and knitted serge, fancy trouserings, white striped serge, etc. of 3 to 10 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH, AND FRIDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT. COMMENCING AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), EACH DAY.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN ELECTRIC GOODS, CONTRACTORS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st August, 1914, commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day, sell by Public Auction in godown in Bank Street, Fort, near the Bank of Bombay and next to our Auction Rooms (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned who has purchased the entire stock in trade of the Bombay Electric Stores, comprising:—

Marble switch boards, lamp holders, resistant boards, bundles of electric wires, porcelain clips, main switches, electric bulb lamps of different volts, iron, T's naples, elbows, bents, couplings, electric pendants, brackets, carbons, ceiling plates, ring holders, insulators, big lot of iron wire, tubes of various sizes, porcelain tubes, 10 amp. cut outs, 5 amp. cut outs, resistant lamps, lamp shades, bracket holders, hooks, fusi boards, volt meter, amp. meter, table fans, plug cut outs, arc lamps, switches, key cut outs, etc., etc., too numerous to detail.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MORLAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Haji Mahomed Haji Ali the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of January 1912 and the further charge dated the 6th day of August 1912 and executed by the deceased mortgagor in favour of the morgagees.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure containing by admeasurement 5,145 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 21-22 New Nos. 13519, 13521 Old Survey No. 276 and New Survey No. 1/3535 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 4059 (1), 4059 (2), 4060, 4063-4064 (1) 4064 (2) and Street Nos. 246, 246 A, 247, 250, 251 and 251 A, and all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Morland Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of the mortgagor; on or towards the West by Moreland Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Abdool Hoosein Sheik and on or towards the South by the Mahomedan Street and were formerly in the occupation of Gulam Hoosein Allarakhia and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the heirs of the deceased mortgagor and their tenants.

The above property yields the rent of Rs. 1,300 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsey Attorneys for the surviving mortgagee at their office No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE (PHOTO-MATERIALS) SHOP FURNITURE, AND THE GOOD-WILL OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. D. M. DUKLE & CO., (THE OLD-STANDING FIRM ESTABLISHED 1871).

Under instructions from Messrs. D. M. Dukle & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 22nd August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. D. M. Dukle & Co. in Hummum Street, all the stock-in-trade of Photo-materials consisting of hand and stand cameras, extra slides, lenses, camera cases, dark room lamps, tripod stands, dishes of various sorts, photographic books, chemicals, printing frames, albums, paste mounts, and slip-in, cupboards, sliding door cupboards, show cases, tables, copying press, platform scale with weights, chairs, stools and sundry articles.

The above is on view.

N.B.—Firstly all the stock-in-trade with the good-will of the shop will be put up to auction in one lot and if there be no purchasers for the whole concern in one lot, the photo-materials &c., will be sold on the same day in small lots to suit the purchasers' convenience.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Real Satsuma-ware, Japanese Vases, Tea and Coffee Sets, English Leather Goods, Oleographs, Engravings and Pictures in Frame, Perfumery, Lady's Hats, etc., suitable for Presentations and Shop Furniture.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 23rd and WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day, by Public Auction at the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Harding and Co., at the Mahomedi Mahal Building, Dhobi Talao, all the Stock-in-Trade of a merchant closing his business, such as:—

A lot of real satsumaware suitable for presentation, Japanese vases, tea and coffee sets, large jars, English leather goods, such as hand-bags, suit cases, solid linen bags, oleographs engravings and pictures in frame, a lot of perfumery, scents, shaving sticks, smoking pipes, lady's hats, shop furniture, such as tables, chairs, glass door, show cases, hat stands, tiled top teapoys, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Amratlal Dayaram an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the right, title and interest of above Insolvent in the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All the right title and interest of the above Insolvent in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate on the west side of Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay, admeasuring 65 square yards or thereabouts together with the houses buildings standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 539, New No. Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 8638 and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward No. 2181 and Street Nos. 126-128 and are bounded on the North by the house of Byramji Cowasji Baluwala, on the South by the house of Adamally Saltanally, on the East by the said Bazargate Street, on the West by the house of Cowasji Edalji Randeria.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors, at their office Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, August 20th, 1914.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Re. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 0	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	3 0	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan	Manila.
Bombay.	(Sumatra).	Cebu.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Iloilo.
Madras.	Malacca.	Hongkong.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpur.	Canton.
Colombo.	F. M. S.).	Foochow.
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.).	Shanghai.
Amritsar.	Seremban (F.M.S.).	Tientsin.
Delhi.	Bangkok.	Tsingtau.
Penang.	Batavia.	(North China)
Puket.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Taiping (F.M.S.	Saigon.	Yokohama.
Ipoh (F.M.S.).	Haiphong.	Kobe.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p.a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Share bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collections of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy.	Ipoh.	Rangoon.
Bangkok.	Johore.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Kwala-Lumpur.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	London.	Do. Hongkew.
Canton.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Colombo.	Malacca.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	Manila.	Taipeh.
Hamburg	Nagasaki.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	New York.	Tsingtau.
Harbin.	Peking.	Yokohama.
Hongkong.	Penang.	Yloilo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
40, Churchgate Street. Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1. lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

"CHINA-JAPAN STORES

Declares their lucky date to be 22nd June and request all the lucky buyers to take back their money paid to us by producing to us the said date cash receipt

CHINA JAPAN STORES

at Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, challenge their prices to be comparatively cheaper

Once try and you always patronise **CHINA JAPAN STORES."**

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P.M.

TO-NIGHT IS GALA NIGHT.

LES BAU MALAGAS

THE GREAT SPANISH WHIRLWIND DANCERS. YOUR OLD FAVOURITES.

ADDIE LEIGH.

THE GIFTED COMEDIENNE

VERA ROCHDALE

LA PETITE SOUBRETTE.

RUSSELL CARR

The world-famous Military Ventriloquist.

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THE FRENCH ARMY PREPARING FOR WAR.

EXCLUSIVE PICTURE TO GAIETY.

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POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271

A Thrilling Drama of Circus Life.

THE FRUITS OF VENGEANCE.

In Two Parts. A TRAGEDY IN MID-AIR. In Two Parts.

The story of a jealous man, who in his mad attempt to wreak vengeance upon another, destroys himself. Interesting pictures of life in a circus-tent.

SENSATIONAL TRAPEZE AND TIGHT-ROPE WALKING PERFORMANCES.

Another Drama you should not miss :—

LIEUT. ROSE AND THE STOLEN BATTLESHIP.

Showing WAR ON LAND! WAR ON SEA! WAR IN THE AIR!

3 Shows Nightly :—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

EXCELSIOR

General Manager, Mr. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

When a special topical programme will be presented including the following films taken during the recent European Mobilisation.

23rd FRENCH DRAGOONS MOBILISING.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY & ARTILLERY.

THE TSAR REVIEWING HIS TROOPS

SERVIANS PREPARING AGAINST AUSTRIA.

FRENCH ARMY GYMNASTICS.

BELGIAN CAVALRY.

Cross Country Riding.

A NEW SERIES OF THE

BRITISH FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH,

THE PEACEFUL THAMES

FROM

OXFORD TO WINDSOR.

The Excelsior exhibits the finest war map in Bombay showing the actual positions of the armies in the whole of Europe.

The Excelsior is the Playhouse of Patriotic enthusiasm.

EVER-READY.

Electric Safety Torches.

THE SAFEST LIGHT EXTANT.

Most useful about the house, garage, Motor Car, Mines, Factories, Gas Works, Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, in Tour, on Railway and in Jungles or Streets.



PRICES.

No.			
177	6½" Press Contact ..	R.s.	3-0
178	6½" Switch Contact..	„	3-4
179	8½" Press Contact ..	„	4-0
179a	8½" American type..	„	5-0
180	9" Ring Contact ..	„	6-0
180 b	10" Superior finish 2½" Bull's eye Lens, Switch Contact..	„	10-0
180b	with Double Lens ..	„	15-0

ALL POST FREE.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

Electric Pocket Lamps, Hand Lamps, Table Lamps, Reading Lamps, also in Stock.

WANTED

Commission Agents everywhere.
No Capital and no qualifications needed.
Liberal Commission. Easy Terms.
Write at once.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,

Camp—KARACHI.

The Largest and therefore the cheapest house for Electrical Novelties in India.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

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AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.

61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar records 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0.23", Cawnpore 0.66" and Allahabad 0.20". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.38" and Kotah 0.14". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.67" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.66" of rain and Amraoti 0.16". Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Bombay has had 0.31", Ratnagiri 3.06", Mormugao 2.17" and Karwar 1.48". Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and local rain elsewhere; Malegaon has had 0.58", Bijapur 0.45", Belgaum 0.20" and Nizamabad 0.15". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rainfall in the Konkan and the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan but a considerable decrease in Mysore, Malabar, the Central Provinces, Central India West and east Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south Bombay Deccan and east Rajputana, fairly general in Central India West and in the United Provinces and local in the East Punjab, the north Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore, while in the Central Provinces only a few showers have occurred.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, fairly general rain in Malabar, local rain in Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and some showers in the Madras Deccan, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the east Punjab and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of August 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	94.1	77.7	75	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	95.3	84.9	81	..	?	?
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	95.4	83.7	67	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.6	81.9	67	..	9.32	5.33
Rawalpind ;	87.7	70.4	82	..	16.66	0.58
Lahore	93.9	80.2	76	..	14.68	3.95
Sirsa	90.5	76.5	89	0.12	12.52	..
Ambala	92.1	77.3	89	..	16.46	—0.15
Delhi;	91.2	..	90	..	14.95	—1.49
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.1	79.5	78	..	21.77	4.34
Mainpuri	89.6	78.6	92	0.23	14.90	—0.76
Jhansi;	91.4	79.0	83	..	21.23	—3.35
Cawnpore	89.0	78.5	96	0.66	18.84	—2.12
Allahabad	90.6	79.5	84	0.20	31.39	7.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	102.7	85.2	71	..	4.43	2.34
Karachi;	88.1	87.9	77	..	6.20	0.77
Ajmer	85.3	75.8	78	0.38	11.83	—1.80
Jalpore	92.2	78.7	79	..	21.29	6.52
Kotah	88.6	79.6	78	0.14	20.28	2.19
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	87.3	79.6	80	..	12.70	1.87
Veraval	82.1	78.0	85	0.06	9.97	—4.00
Rajkot	85.9	75.7	81	..	20.13	0.45
Navanagar Para	87.8	77.8	89	0.06	26.85	13.63
Surat	88.5	78.3	86	..	40.76	10.06
Ahmedabad	90.8	78.7	81	..	28.41	5.32
Deesa ;	93.1	78.2	79	..	20.17	3.37
Neemuch	85.5	71.8	93	0.67	21.73	3.93
Indore	83.1	73.4	98	0.06	18.35	—1.93
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.8	76.3	85	0.06	30.05	—7.04
Saugor ;	87.5	75.6	83	..	27.47	—3.08
Hoshangabad	87.5	74.8	93	..	38.58	7.06
Khandwa	83.4	74.9	93	0.66	22.01	3.94
Akola	85.2	73.7	81	0.02	16.44	—3.28
Amraoti	85.4	73.3	93	0.16	17.28	—2.85
Nagpur	90.8	75.7	83	0.02	24.66	—5.26
Chanda	88.5	77.0	87	..	22.72	—9.97
Raipur	88.2	77.1	95	..	25.70	—5.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.7	78.0	90	0.31	57.61	4.29
Ratnagiri	81.9	74.1	89	3.06	10030	23.17
Mormugao	76.8	72.8	97	2.17	85.22	12.03
Karwar;	76.8	73.0	96	1.48	11896	25.99
BOMBAY DECCANAND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86 4	71.5	92	0.58	17.64	6.36
Ahmednagar	85.1	67.3	81	0.06	11.02	1.48
Poona	89.0	70.3	88	0.01	23.79	9.06
Sholapur	88.5	72.6	76	..	15.12	3.11
Bijapur;	85.9	70.3	86	0.45	8.76	1.50
Belgaum;	77.6	64.9	95	0.20	71.95	40.58
Aurangabad;	84.2	69.5	81	0.02	18.74	3.87
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.0	73.0	90	0.15	40.12	18.65
Hyderabad	83.6	73.3	81	..	25.38	11.68
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	78.1	72.2	95	1.37	11041	20.48
Calicat ;	79.2	73.3	97	0.29	82.91	6.05
Cochin	81.0	73.9	88	0.20	60.94	1.41
Colombo	84.1	77.2	85	..	15.61	0.67
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	95.6	80.5	80	..	12.47	—2.69
Bellary	90.8	73.6	70	0.02	2.48	—2.79
Guddapah ;	91.1	74.6	70	0.19	11.13	0.36
Madras	92.5	79.0	72	..	12.08	3.20
Bangalore	77.3	65.7	88	0.18	7.38	—2.94
Coimbator	88.7	70.9	82	..	2.85	—0.88
Trichinopoly	94.6	78.9	61	..	2.53	—2.09
Negapatam	94.3	79.5	72	..	4.11	—1.56

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 19th, '14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to Aust 19th. 1913		1912	
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct		In. Ct	
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 31	57 61	60 74		42 91	
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 17	58 92	71 38		47 67	
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0 32	61 49	70 28		47 86	
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 65	68 86	73 39		47 00	

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The monsoon extended in Northwest, India and weakened in the central parts of the country.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma, the East United Provinces, West coast of Peninsula, Mysore Madras and Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal West United Provinces, East Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Northwest Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Central India west, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, North Madras Coast. A few falls has also occurred in Bihar and Orissa, Southwest Punjab and Central Provinces.

The chief falls are:—Port Blair and Mergui one and half inches; Tavoy three; Rangoon, Myitkyina, Cox's Bazar and Calcutta one; Chittagong three; Sambalpur one; Patna, Bareilly and Meerut one and half; Dehra Dun and Simla one; Udaipur one; Ratnagiri three; Marmagao two; Karwar and Mangalore one and half; Kurnool one; Cocanda one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Punjab and United Provinces, increase in Bengal.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 19th August 1914 was 29.899 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial o aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, August 18th 1914.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.651 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 „
Dew Point	77.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.881 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	8.2
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7 „
Minimum do. do.	78.6 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW,W,WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	139 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.26 inches.
Total fall during month	9.75 „
Total fall during year	57.71 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th..	0.05 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
W	19	m 10 13	27 0	19	m 3 5	17 0
		9 50 a	25 4		4 15 a	19 8
THU	20	m 10 50	27 11	20	m 3 54	16 2
		10 39 a	26 5		4 52 a	18 7
F	21	11 25	28 8	21	m 4 37	15 7
		m 11 24 a	27 5		5 37a	17 6
S	22	0 0 a	29 2	22	m 5 18	15 2
					6 2 a	16 6
S	23	m 0 9	28 2	23	m 5 59 a	15 2
		0 35 a	29 4		6 38 a	15 9
M	24	m 0 53	28 6	24	m 6 41	15 8
		1 11 a	29 1		7 15a	15 4
TU	25	m 1 37	28 5	25	m 7 24	16 7
		1 48 a	28 7		7 54a	15 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 19 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 21m.	„ 7h. 5m
„ 20 (Thursday)	„ 6h 21m.	„ 7h. 4m.
„ 21 (Friday)	„ 6h. 22m.	„ 7h. 3m.
„ 22 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 22m.	„ 7h. 3m.
„ 23 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 22m.	„ 7h 2m.
„ 24 (Monday)	„ 6h. 22m.	„ 7h. 1m.
„ 25 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 22m.	„ 7h. 0m.

PHASES OF MOON;—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21-0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20-7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26-5 m p. m.

MURDER OF A GIRL WIFE.

HUSBAND HANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

William Hamer, aged about twenty-one, ticket collector in the service of the Rajputana-Malwa-Railway at Fatehgarh, who was sentenced to death on being found guilty on the charge of murdering his girl-wife was hanged at the Fatehgarh jail.

BISHOP OF ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The "Englishman" understands that the Rev. H. Pakenham Walsh, Warden of Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore, has been offered and has accepted the office of Bishop in Assam.

TENDERS FOR MAIL CONTRACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 18.

Tenders for the English mail contract have reached the Government of India by this week's mail.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

It is probable that in addition to the business already announced for the September meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council, in Simla, further legislation will not be taken up.

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THE WORLD-RENOWNED

ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST

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THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

FORECAST OF THE WAR

Professor LEON KENDAL.

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IN SELECTED DESIGNS.

OAK, WALNUT & STEEL.

Prices to suit all

W. H. THORNS & Co.

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CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



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THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.

It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

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"Sub Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co., No 2, Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, August 18.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	500
„ „ Imports	14,000

Liverpool, August 18th.

The Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association decided that the Spot fully good fair Brown selling basis to be reduced to 8.15.

Spot F.G.F. Egyptians 8.15—15.

Liverpool, August 17th,

Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association decided that the price for January February been reduced to 5.90. Also spot middling American selling basis to 6.20.

Jan.-Feb. 5.90—22.

Spot 6.20—30.

London, August 17th.

Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie 70.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, August 18th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.55
F. G. „ „	3.65
Fine „ „	3.80
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.70
Good Broach	5.30
F.G. „	5.45
Fine „	5.60

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

London, August 18th.

Amount of Bullion paid into the Bank of England £ 904,000.

Bar Silver Spot 26 15/16 d.

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 19th August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
8 boxes rupees	16,000	Bahrein	National.
2 bundles „	3,000	Debai	„
196 bars silver	3,75,000	New York	Chartered.
37 „ „	75,000	London	National.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 17th August 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	14*	16,416
B.B. & C.I. Railway	74	90,227

*Boxes and Bars.

EXCHANGE.

The demand for remittances continues but otherwise there is nothing doing. Rates are as under.

We quote:—

Banks' selling:—

T. T. ready 1s. 3d. 13/16.

D. D. mail 1s. 3d. 15/16 to 7/8.

T. T. forward Nil.

Banks' buying:—

Private D. D. 1s. 4d. 1/16.

Credits 3 m/s. 1s. 4d. 3/8.

60 d/s. Japan 149 (with war risk covered).

BULLION.

Spot silver in London was quoted 26 15/16.

In the local silver market the rate for ready bars has declined to 78.

Bar gold is slightly easier.

We quote:

English bar gold .....Rs.	25-2-0.
Sovereigns (dragon) .....Rs.	15-0-0.
Ready bar silver (cum duty) ...Rs.	78-0-0.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no doing to-day either in the Government Paper or the Share Market. Government Paper was quoted nominally at Rs. 93.

COTTON.

The Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association decided yesterday that the rates for Spot Mid: American should be reduced to 6.20; for Spot F. G. F. Egyptians to 8.15; and for settlements of January February futures to 5.90. These rates show respectively a drop of 30 points, 15 points, and 22 points.

In the local market for forward transactions, the rates quoted this morning were Rs. 220 for good Broach March, and Rs. 150 for fully good Bengal January. In the early afternoon good Broach advanced to Rs. 223, but since then prices have fluctuated and close irregular as under: A small business has been done in the bazaar by jobbers.

The market for *Ready Cotton* is again closed, and will reopen on Saturday 21st instant: according to present arrangements. The above decision was arrived at owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the market. Efforts are being made by sellers to arrange fixed prices for ready cotton with survey.

Good Broach .....Rs. 219 March.
Fully good Bengal .....Rs. 149 January.
Fine Bengal.....Rs. 159 January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...Rs. 177 January.
Khandeish .....Rs. 167 January.

The above rates were after good Broach had touched Rs. 217.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	2,310 **Bales.**
Wheat	25,075 **Cwts.**
Linseed	2,799 „
Rape, Rai. etc.	Nil, „
Gingellyseed.....	Nil. „
Poppyseed.....	522 „
Groundnuts.....	307 „
Castorseed	670 „
Rice	4,652 „
Myrabollams	2,638 „
Cotton seed.....	4,919 „
Mowraseed	804 „
Gram	7,251 „
Jowar.....	506 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley.....	1,912 „

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTS.

Striking figures illustrative of the growing dependence of this country on overseas food supplies are given in a return, issued by the Board of Trade, summarising the principal statistics relating to the commerce and social conditions of the United Kingdom in the last fifty years. It shows that not only has the actual value of our imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco) more than treble since 1861 but that the propostion per head of population has considerably more than doubled in the same period.

In the following table are set out the total values, in certain years, of the imports of grain, corn, and flour, and meat, alive and dead, together with the total values of all food imported and the proportions of this total per head of the population. The figures in the first three columns represent thousands of pounds:

Year.	Grain and Flour.	Meat	Total Imports.	Food per head.	Value
1861	... 37,883	4,246	83,922	2 18	0
1871	... 45,601	10,713	123,931	3 18	9
1881	... 65,570	25,212	175,694	5 0	9
1891	... 66,317	29,851	184,885	4 18	0
1901	... 65,209	50,390	220,016	5 5	11
1911	... 75,761	49,722	258,673	5 14	8
1912	... 88,496	49,080	274,229	6 0	1
1913	... 85,495	56,726	283,170	6 2	7

Of the total food imports, the proportion received from British Colonies and possessions rose from £17,034,000 in 1861 to £80,292,000 in 1912. Last year, however, the figure dropped to £75,861,000.

Since 1881 the consumption of wheat and wheat flour in the United Kingdom has varied very slightly, the proportion per head of population ranging from 3.1 to 3.4 cwt. Last year it was 3.3 cwt. The total quantity of wheat and wheat flour retained for home consumption has, however, increased from 107,920,000 cwt. in 1881 to 149,641,000 cwt. in 1913.

Appended is a comparison of the average "Gazette" prices per quarter of wheat, barley, and oats, and of beef per stone of 8lb., at the Metropilitan Cattle Market in the years covered by the return:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Beef. First Q'lity.	Second Q'lity.	Inferior Q'lity.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1851	...38 6	24 9	18 7	3 2½	2 9½	2 5½
1871	...56 8	36 2	25 2	5 4½	4 10½	3 11½
1891	...37 0	28 2	20 0	4 11	4 4	2 9
1901	...26 9	25 2	18 5	4 7	3 11	2 4
1911	...31 8	27 3	18 10	4 11	4 1	2 7
1912	...34 9	30 8	21 6	5 6	4 9	3 2
1913	...31 8	27 3	19 1	5 4	4 7	3 2

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For Accuracy, Reliability and Promptness.

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THE BOMBAY TECHNICAL LABORATORY,

109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

August 19th.

S.S. Bangala	Cone	Colombo, August 15
S.S. Bharata	McDonald	Colombo, August 16
S.S. Karadeniz	Mourad	Constantinople, Aug. 17

DEPARTURES.

August 19th.

S.S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
S.S. Akbar	Murch	Karachi

The following vessel obtained port cl arances yesterday.

S.S. Okhla	Maples	Colombo
S.S. Dumbea	Antran	Noumea via Colombo.
S.S. Griqua	Crone	Hull & Middlesbrough

The following vessels began to load yesterday,

Steamer	Umona	for Hull Etc.

S. S. Bangala:—The steamer Bangala 1,935 tons Captain E. G. Cone arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo which port she had left on August 15th with ballast and 11 passengers.

S. S. Bharata:—The steamer Bharata 1,949 tons, Captain D. M. McDonald arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo which port she had left on August 16th with ballast.

S. S. Karadeniz:—The steamer Karadeniz 3,161 tons Captain Nourad arrived in harbour yesterday from Constantinople which port she had left on August 17th with ballast.

S. S. Okhla:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Okhla 3,035 tons, Captain S. H. Maples will sail to-day for Colombo with ballast.

S. S. Dumbea:—The Messagaries Maritimes steamer Dumbea 3,225 tons Captain Antran will sail to-day for Noumea via Colombo with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Griqua:—The steamer Griqua 2,099 tons Captain R. W. Crone will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesborough with a general cargo.

Wednesday, August 19th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
C. & R. Chakrata	Macfadysen	M. M. & Co
D & E African	Monarch.. Dakers	W. & A. G. & Co
F Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
H. Griqua	Crome	W. & A. G. & Co
K Kowelt	Brewls	Arab Steame
M Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Java Maru	Fuchigama	N. Y. K
5 Roma	Andrew	Rubatteno Line
6 Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
7 Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
8 Barala	Holyoke	M. M. & Co
9 Warturn	Krull	Dock Manager
10 & 11 Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
12 & 13 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Sumatra	Brewls	A. S. N. & Co
3. Taiyabi	Kass .... R. E. Colin	& Co
5 Parnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
6 Ilaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
6. Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
6 Itota	Butler	M. M. & Co
7 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
8 Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G &Co
8 Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
10 Teesta	Willis	M. M. & Co
14 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
17 Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
16 Edawana	Walker	M. M. & Co
Bharata	MacDonald	M. R. &Co

H. W P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	
Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S N Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

A. D. OFFSIDE No. 2

Sangola	Miln	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Angus	Layzell	A. Y. & Co
Bahadur	Dudley	T. M. & Co
Bangala	Cone	M. M. & Co
City of Sparta	McKeller	K. N. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Itinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co.
Karadeniz	Mourad	
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Metoor	Remmerseen	W. & A. G & Co
Netherlee	Bery	W. & A. G. & Co
Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
Rheinfels	Weiksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Co
Vadura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 19.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 150 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jaferbhoy; 29 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 2 packages woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son; 1 package woollen carpets, King, King and Co.; 2 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR HAVRE.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 8,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

SWAZI (s) 3,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR MOJI.

PENANG MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

PENANG MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

DEVANHA (s) 750 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

DEVANHA (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 150 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 6 cwts. Indian pickles, E. F. Kavarana.

FOR TAMSUI.

DEVANHA (s) 18 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Devanha from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—100 bales cotton, 25 bales cotton yarn, 1 case cotton and silk goods, 191 cases 1,108 bales 35 chests silk, 420 cases 6 bales 16 chests silk goods, 18 cases silk yarn, 1 case cigars, 86 bundles rattans, 65 bags copra, 51 baskets China roots, 400 bags sago, 3,093 cases fire crackers, 151 cases glass bangles, 624 bags arecanuts, 175 bags 2 cases beans, 300 cases lubricating oil, 14 bags old brass, 3 bags copper, 27 cases 5 bales 7 bags paper, 250 bags refined sugar, 3,620 bags grean peas, 84 bars silver, 107 boxes silver sycee, 804 cases 1,645 chests 558 packages 154 half chests tea.

S. S. City of Sparta from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—1,704 bales 3,011 cases 277 packages cotton goods, 360 cases 46 boxes 324 bales cotton yarn, 129 bales 24 cases 6 trusses woollen goods, 58 cases 55 bales cotton and woollen goods, 7 cases artificial silk, 6 cases artificial silk yarn, 3 cases artificial silk goods, 4 cases silk yarn, 1 case artificial silk and cotton goods, 1 case linen, 6 cases linen yarn, 1 case linen goods, 124 casks tiles, 1 case cement, 15,000 pieces bricks, 61 casks 3 drums chloride of zinc, 1,199 cases sulphuric acid, 300 cases muriatic acid, 10 kegs acetic acid, 50 kegs sulphate of copper, 80 kegs 60 bags bicarbonate soda, 32 drums caustic soda, 6 barrels soda crystals, 150 bags soda ash, 115 drums disinfectant fluid, 675 bundles buckets, 43 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 1 case aniline colour, 2,000 pieces fire bricks, 135 hogsheads 70 cases ale, 30 cases ale and stout, 25 cases rum, 135 cases spirit, 14 packages 1,025 cases 7 hogsheads 1 cask whisky, 20 drums lubricating oil, 20 drums cylinder oil, 25 drums sperm oil, 63 drums 1 barrel oil, 15 pieces copper sheets, 34 pieces Y. M. rods, 58 cases lead plates, 276 crates 300 boxes bottles, 826 casks China clay, 64 cases 105 casks 20 drums 842 casks paints and colours, 10 casks coal tar, 20 casks coal pitch, 237 bales 12 cases paper, 180 bales newspaper, 65 cases biscuits, 15 cases confectionery, 45 bags starch, 15 packages 384 cases 144 drums 970 boxes soap, 30 barrels 25 casks tallow, 3 cases umbrellas, 3 cases locks.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE,

A MATERNITY HOME FOR POOR WOMEN.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the chairman Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding, when consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

The executive health officer proposes that a portion of the Falkland Road dharamshala should be set apart for use as a maternity home for poor women who should be induced to go there for their confinement. The native dais or midwives will be encouraged to attend the home and see how confinements ought to be conducted. The home will thus serve the double purpose of providing suitable and much needed accommodation for a number of labour cases and of affording instruction and example to dais. The building which is at present very little used is the property of the Municipality and could be suitable utilised for the purpose to accommodate 6 beds. The proposal is one whereby at least cost a beginning will be made towards a system for providing for maternity cases amongst the poorest classes, and will, I hope, be capable of great expansion and will have an appreciable effect on the present terribly high rate of infant mortality.

The total cost for four months from 1st November to 28th February will be Rs. 2,812. This sum includes the salary of a lady doctor on Rs. 250 per month plus Rs. 50 carriage allowance.

I think the engagement of a thoroughly competent Lady Doctor essential to the success of the experiment. In addition to looking after the Home she will supervise the work of the District Nurses, of Health Visitors, and of the dais or midwives. This work cannot be done by the District Registrars, who are already fully occupied, and in case it is a work which can be better done by a lady than by a man. The Committee appointed by the Corporation to advise them as to the best means to be adopted for improving the condition of women during labour and their infants and generally for reducing infant mortality in the city have already agreed to commend the proposal to the Corporation. I trust, therefore, that the proposal will be approved by the Standing Committee and the Corporation. If it meets with their approval I have the honour to request the sanction of those Bodies to an additional grant of Rs. 2,812 from the Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose. Future charges will be duly provided for in the Budget."

The Commissioner's proposal was approved after some modification had been made in the cost.

CLOSING LIQUOR SHOPS.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

"The Governor in Council has much pleasure in announcing that the Commissioner of Excise, on careful consideration of the recommendations made by the Collectors after consulting their Advisory Committees, where such Committees have been appointed, has found it possible to sanction the closure of 119 shops from 1st April, 1914, in the Presidency proper. This figure does not include the toddy spirit shops in Bombay Town and Island, the closure of which has already been notified. It may also be mentioned, that, with a view to encouraging the consumption of weak in place of strong spirit, 236 of the existing shops have been licensed for the exclusive sale of the former.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED PREMEDITATED MURDER.

HEARING OF THE APPEALS.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

RAMA BALA PATIL AND SIX OTHERS

vs.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara. In this case sixteen persons were charged with the murder of Bhaurao Narayanrao Patil of Kasegaon, an Honorary Magistrate of the third class, member of the district and taluka local boards and one of the most influential and respected inhabitants of the Satara district, who had rendered many services to Government and was highly esteemed by the district officers. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the assessors found the first two accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to death. Agreeing with the assessors he found the third accused Khashaba Vishnu not guilty. The Government of Bombay has preferred an appeal against this acquittal to the High Court. Disagreeing with the assessors he found accused 4 to 7 guilty of abetting the murder and sentenced them to transportation for life. Agreeing with the assessors he found that the charge of conspiracy was not proved against accused 8 to 16 and directed that they be acquitted and discharged.

The immediate cause, according, to the prosecution, which led to the murder, was that on 20th November a regiment was passing through the village of Kasegaon and halted there for the night. Kasegaon is on the Poona—Bangalore road and a regular halt for marching troops, there being a bungalow and a camping ground there. The mamlatdar assisted by the deceased had a well disinfected before the arrival of the regiment, but when the regiment came the well was found to have been polluted. The deceased thought the village officers responsible for this and said he would make them suffer for it. The village officers then resolved to kill him. They all resigned their posts, and assembled in the house of one Hari Santu Patil, who was one of the co-accused, but who was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, on the night of 28th November, to plot the murder of Bhau. The meeting was attended by one Ganu Wagre who was invited to join. He, however, went and informed the deceased the same night of the plot. The deceased said he would go and inform the Collector by wire the next day, but the was murdered by the first and the second accused in the early morning. The third accused, who was also acquitted by the Sessions Judge, but against whom the Government has preferred an appeal to the High Court, was a police patil at the time, and he was not far off on the road when he saw the prosecution witnesses coming and yet he ran away. Accused 4 to 7 sat meanwhile at the temple of Marimai with axes. They were joined after the murder by the first and the second accused, and all six ran to the house of one Lalchand. The deceased's cries were heard by two women, who occupied huts near the scene of the offence, and they informed the deceased's family. His son Mahadji and his nephew Shivram came there and found Bhau dead. Shivram then informed the sub-inspector of Police, who came there and the investigation commenced which resulted in the present case.

The defence of the first accused was that he knew nothing about the murder and conspiracy. About the production of the axe he said that he was taken by a police head constable to a village and was asked and forced by him to dig out an axe from a certain place. The second accused said that the prosecution witnesses had given false evidence against him. He remained with his sheep in the field on that day. The third accused's defence was that there was enmity between him and those persons who had deposed against him. The fourth accused put forth the defence of *alibi* and said that he had gone to Kumbhargaon. The remaining accused said that they knew nothing of the murder or conspiracy.

The arguments of counsel were not over when their Lordships rose for the day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A PAINFUL CASE

At the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Sir Dinsha Davar presided as Commissioner at a sitting of the Insolvency Sessions.

Mr. Kapadia appeared on behalf of Burjorji Cowasji Contractor, an insolvent and prayed for an interim order.

Mr. Motivala on behalf of Maneksha Cowasji Doctor opposed the application.

The opposing creditor in his affidavit to the Court stated that his late father was an engine driver on the G. I. P. Railway, and retired with a fortune of Rs. 65,000. He purchased an iron factory in Bombay and was working it. The insolvent, Burjorji with his partner purchased the factory. They did not pay cash in respect of the purchase but passed promissory notes. Two months later they mortgaged the iron-factory to the Credit Bank of India and obtained a loan of Rs. 11,000. The insolvent and his partner had not paid a single pie to Doctor and the old gentleman took the matter to heart and committed suicide. The family had been ruined and a brother of the opposing creditor also committed suicide.

Mr. Motivala further pointed out that the insolvent had committed contempt of Court as he had not appeared at his public examination in insolvency.

The insolvent's liabilities were put down at Rs. 48,000.

His Lordship intimated that the details of the case would now be threshed out in course of the insolvent's public examination and granted the insolvent a three months' interim order.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 20TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

16-14-834-13—Payne and Co., Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormasji Shroff v Dr. Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadirshaw and ors. Wadia G. and C., Purnanand and Co.,Part Heard.

18-14 In Re In Co's Act VI of 1882 and in Re the Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wvg Co Ld (in Liquidation)—Bicknell M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wvg Co Ld (in Liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G.

19-14 In Re G and Wo's Act VIII of 1890 and in Re Rustomji Jamasji Patel a minor, Wadia G ano Co, Dhunjibhoy Burjorji Patel v Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, Ardeshir H D and Co.

20-14—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and in re the Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Hiralal and Co, G. K. Mavlankar v R D Sethna, Payne and Co.

17-14-1219-12—Malvi H M and R, R D Sethna v Messrs. Jwalaprasad Gangaprasad a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

57-13-529-12—Malvi H M and R (for a pauper) Ismail Gafoor v Yacoob Haji Hassan and ors, Payne and Co.

21-14-931-10—Little and Co, Messrs Price Wills and Reeves v Nawab Kamal Yarjung Bahadur, Bicknell M R and Co.

6-14-84-13—Payne and Co, Abdul Kadar Sullemanji v Essabhai Abdulalli, Kanga and Sayani.

22-14-129-14—Mulla and Mulla, Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm v Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, Captain and V.

S C 10-14-574-13—Jehangir S M & H Habib Haji Moosa v. Bai Samarathbai widow Mulji & Tha.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal.

516-14—Raghavayya N and Co, P L A R M S Priathamby Chetty a firm v Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and anr, Ard H D and Co, Manch and N.

For Concert Decree.

239-14—F & D Teherally Jimabhoy and ors. v. Ali Mahomed Cumruddin & anr. Pest R K & Co.

For Recording Agreement and Award.

666-13—Ard. H D & Co Syed Goolam Mahomed bin Syed Imadud in Refai v. Mahomed Miya bin Sharfudin Khali & ors. Bicknell M R & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comrs' Report.

344-12—Mans H M & Co. Narotam Anandji v. Cavji Hirji & ors. Bhimji & Co Madh K & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

246-13—Ard. H D & Co Gangaram Raghunath Samarit & anr. v. Hari Sadachiv Khanol & anr. Sabins & Co Chitnes M & R Part Heard 31-7-13.

For Further directions and costs and a Acting Assistant Comr's Report.

360-11—Jehangir M & S Chimabai widow v. Dulla Kuppa & ors Mehta D & L Jam R & D Raghavayya N & Co.

839-13—Mano H M & Co Jehangir Sorabji Nanji & ors. v. Kharshedbai widow & ors. Sabins & G Madh. K & C.

672-12—Bhai K & G Vallabhdas Madhowji and anr. v. Hridas Primji & ors. Matu J & M Edg. G W & Co. Rafatayaa N & Co.

57-14—Madh. K & C Jaynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm & anr. Crawford B & Co.

711-13—Payne & Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed & Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand & D.

713-13—Payne & Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed & Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co. a firm Motichand & D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal & anr. Jam R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsin Bushan Kaisha Ld. Ebrahim Mahomed-Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Sm. B Co. Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Coutts Crawford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co. Bhura Ratna & Co. a firm v Baboo Sakaram Jadav-Ulu P & P.

28-14—In Person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmall Manrup & ors. Sm. B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis & G Amirbibi widow v. Azizabibi widow & ors Sabnis & G. Little & Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Ranjildas a firm v. Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomedkhan Sondagar a firm Sabnis & G.

89-14—M B Chothia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy v. Wesugara Maganlal Hargovandas & anr. Bhai K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co. (for a pauper Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Mohidin Pator v. Aishbhai widow & anr. Ard. H D & Co.

749-13—Payne & Co. Ahmed Sulleman Dinath Baba & ors. Mehta D & L.

1352-12—Nadirsha & D Premabai widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B I Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co. Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

447-13—Matu J & M Sakinabai widow v. Keshavlal Kashilal Inamdar Daputary F & D.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Manmal Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276-14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai widow v. Velbai widow & anr. Tyabji D & Co.

249-13—Bhai A & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunil Malvi H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors. v. Gangasagor Lachmandas & ors. Payne & Co Tyabji D & Co.

667-14—Tyabji D and Co Govind Tukaram Shiwalkar v. Vithal Ramji Arekar & ors. Dastur and Co. Mirza M & M.

For Consent Decree.

967-12—Mulji and Tha. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Nani widow and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

569-13—Captain & V Mangaldas Chaturbhoy Chimabhai Peraj & ors Mulla & Mulla.

552-14—Patel & Ez Lakmibai widow v. Kapurchand Monji & anr Little & Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, July 21.

Lady Willingdon's meeting of Bombay Ladies, re War, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

LUXMOORE—HUNTER.—At the Parish Church, Kilbarchan, by Rev. A. G. Fraser, M.A., Principal of Trimity College, Kandy; Rev. T. L. Beveridge, Falkirk; and Rev. R. D. MacKenzie, B.D., minister of the parish, Major Charles de Joncourt Luxmore, 99th Deccan Infantry, third son of Colonel C. T. P. Luxmoore, of Ilfracombe, to Mary Ethel, eldest daughter of Richard H. Hunter, of Glentyan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding,

August, 20th.

653. Musketry.—Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as followes:—
Friday 21st Inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Saturday 22nd Inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Sunday 23rd Inst.—"G" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Termnus at 6-15 a.m.

654. Parades.—"E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Tuesday and Thursday each week (until further notice) at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order with caps.
II.—"E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Sunday at 7 a.m. (until further notice) for Ride Outs.

655. Parade.—"F" Company parades for the week:—
Thursday. Recruits at 6-30 p.m.
Friday, Recruits at 6-30 p.m.
Sunday. N. C. O's. and Recruits at 8 a.m.

656. Parade.—"C" Company will parade to-day Thursday the 20th Inst. at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. "A" Company will parade with "C" Company.
II.—"C" Company Recruits parade every evening at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters until further orders.

657. Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursday 20th and Saturday 22nd Inst. only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

658. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 7901 Motor Cy. F. W. Allison, Motor Cycle Section.
No 6645 Cy. A. W. H. Lawless, "E" (Cyclist) Coy.
No. 6085 Cy. C. D. McClumpha, "E" (Cyclist) Coy.
No. 7902 Vol. J. Mascarenhas, No. 7903 Vol. F. Dias, No. 7904 Vol. N. F. D. Abreo, No. 7905 Vol. J. Phillips, No. 7906 Vol. J. Caldeiro, to C. Coy. No. 7907 Vol. J. McGrath, No. 7908 Vol. H. Westerman, No. 7909 Vol. T. O. Parry, No. 7910 Vol. E. G. Somerville, No. 7911 Vol. O. Treyer, No. 7912 Vol. A. J. Keller, No. 7913 Vol. L. Anner, No. 7914 Vol. A. Keller, No. 7915 Vol. A. Keller, No. 7916 Vol. C. Isler, No. 7917 Vol. O. Steffen, No. 7918 Vol. E. Hotzarch, No. 7919 Vol. W. Hubscher, No. 7920 Vol. H. Vogt. No. 7921 Vol. H. Frolich. No. 7922 Vol. L. C. Grant No. 7923 Vol. E. Erb, No. 7924 Vol. A. Seiter. "B" Company.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Order by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

August, 19th.

249. Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade every Weekday evening at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.

250. Parade.—Nos.1 and 2 Companies. All recruits of the Artillery Companies should parade at Headquarters on Week-day evening at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill.
Dress:—Uniform or plain Clothes.

251. Parades.—There will be a Corps parade on Saturday evening 22nd instant at Headquarters at 5-0 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.
There will also be a Corps parade at Headquarters on Sunday Morning next at 8-0 a.m. for Company drill.
Dress:—Uniform and Helmeths.
All members not on duty must attend these parades.

257. Parades.—It is proposed to hold a Gun drill parade for Recruits at 10 a.m., on Sunday next 23rd instant at Mahaluxmi lasting about an hour. Will members who can attend kindly give their names to the Sergt. Major at the office as soon as possible.

259. Strength.—The undermentioned having rejoined are taken on the Strength of Corps from to-days date adn posted as under:—
No. 990 Gunner W. T. Wollum to "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 650 Gunner A. C. Higgins to "D" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 1513 Gunner C. F. S. Harvey to "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

260. Strength.—The undermentioned having been Enrolled are taken on the Strength and posted as under:—
No. 1626 Gunner G. W. Cross to "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 1627 Gunner G. Tweddle to "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 1623 Gunner A. G. McDonnell to "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 1629 Gunner T. James to "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward mail steamer sailing next Saturday:—

Miss M. A. Wilson, Mr. S. Bromley, Hon. A. G. Douglas-Pennant, Capt. A. G. Hoare, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. T. Collins, Mrs. Craik and 2 Children, Mrs. MacLeod Infant and Nurse, Mr. A. Sydney-Smith, Mr. E. H. Giles, Miss Webb, Capt. C. D. Massey, Mr. A. L. Newall, Major I. Mackenzie, V. C. Mr. B. Naylor, Mr. MacLeod, Mr. Kenny, Mr. W. M. Fowle, Mr. J. R. Reid, Mr. Saxty.

WARNING TO MARINERS.

The Port Officer informs that the Anchor buoy is out of position.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An Examination of the First Aid Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki and a lecture by Dr. K. S. Patel M.B.S., will be conducted by Dr. Sorab K. Engineer, M.R.C.P., on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, on Sunday next the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.). The Examination will be oral, written, and practical.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

On Tuesday evening, one Sheikh Hussein Sheikh Ahmed, aged 32, employed at the America-India Cinematograph, was cleaning the dynamo, when his "dhotar" was caught in the belting and he was drawn between the belting and the driving wheel. Luckily, however, the engine having been switched off, the belting was revolving slowly, and the driving wheel was on the point of stopping, so that he escaped with a wound about nine inches long across the abdomen. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

REPORTED THEFT.

Gulabrai Ramjidas, manager of the firm of Namraj Rambhagat, having their place of business on the second floor of the premises occupied by the branch of the Bombay Merchants' Bank in Shaikh Memon Street, has reported to the police that the *pedi* was entered some time during Tuesday night, and currency notes and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 3,630 were stolen from two boxes, which were found forced open in room adjoining the office. Several other boxes and safes, containing larger ornaments, which were also in the room, were found untouched.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Seven attacks and four deaths from plague, and three attacks and six deaths from cholera were recorded in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. There were no cases of small-pox. Two of the plague attacks were reported from Sion and one each from Chukla, Dhobi Talao, Sewri, and Worli. The total mortality from all causes on Tuesday was 73, as compared with 78 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 116 of 1912. On Tuesday, altogether 1,571 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers; out of which 11 were found to be plague infected, B Ward contributing, 8; C. Ward 2, and E. Ward 1.

FATAL BURNS.

Yesterday evening the Coroner, Mr. Lattey, concluded his inquest on the body of Maji Rajbai, mother of the Dowager Ranee of Porebander, who died from burns about a fortnight ago. Daya Naran, a servant of the Ranee, was examined as a witness. He said the deceased was cooking some sweetmeat on a stove, which was upset as she put a frying pan on it. A bottle of methylated spirits also got upset and there was a blaze. The deceased's clothes caught fire and she ran out shouting for help. Some people came up and put out the fire. She died at night.

Mr. N. V. Pradhan, barrister-at-law, who was a visitor at the place and who was in the hall when the accident occurred, said on hearing the alarm he ran to the place from where the cry came and met the deceased coming out with her clothes on fire. He attempted to put out the fire. She was badly burnt. Dr. Miss Benson was sent for. The deceased died subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHARGES OF CHEATING AGAINST EUROPEAN.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

At the fourth criminal sessions of the Chief Court, before Justice Pavlett an unanimous verdict of guilty was brought in against Sydney Charles Clayton, European Assistant Engineer of the Burma Railways, on two charges of cheating Mr. G. T. Scott of Home Department, by having on April 26th, 1912, induced complainant to execute a pro-note for Rs. 3,000 in favour of a Scott and Co., upon false representation and that Mr. John Cowie had offered to sell to him furniture on or about July 6th, 1912, at Rangoon dishonestly induced Mr. Scott to execute a second pro-note for Rs. 8,000 in lieu of the pro-note of April 26th by falsely concealing the circumstances under which a motor car had come into his possession and the extent of his interest in the car. The Judge sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently, after having taken into consideration the recommendation of the jury for mercy in view of the accused's youth and the fact of his having been for a considerable time in the jail awaiting trial.

ACCIDENT AT BORI BUNDER.

TRAIN DASHES INTO THE BUFFER.

An accident occurred yesterday morning at the Victoria Terminus Station, resulting in injuries to several persons. It would appear that the driver of the Kalyan Local Train lost control over the engine just as she was entering platform No. 5 of the Terminus at 8-45 a.m., and the engine dashed into the Hydraulic buffer. Several passengers, and the guard in the rear brake, received a severe shaking, while a Mahomedan boy, aged about 11 years, was injured on the back of his head. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the injury was dressed, and he was allowed to go.

GAIETY THEATRE.

The Gala nights grow in popularity at the Gaiety Theatre. To-night those popular Spanish dancers Les Bau Malagas will open a short season. Addie Leigh is an exception to the usual run of comediennes. She has a pretty voice and exercises a wise choice in her songs. Miss Vera Rochdale is billed as a French soubrette and the press in Calcutta give her very flattering notices.

Russell Carr, the other new edition to the programme is well known in England as The Military Ventriloquist and, we are told, the presents a most original and novel show.

The big film is entitled "The Desert Tribesman" and is said to be a magnificent picture with splended panoramic views and fine dramatic effects.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, and the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others the Lalitakaladarsha Sangit Nattak Mandali the popular Marathi Dramatic Company will give a benefit performance of their well-known play of "Rakshashi Mahatvakanksha" to-night on the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, Bombay, in aid of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund. The play will commence at 9 p.m. sharp.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

"A DASTARDLY EXHIBITION OF BLACKGUARDISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 18.

The arguments for the defence in the Delhi conspiracy case were resumed to-day, and Mr. E. Norton, of Calcutta, addressing the court on behalf of Balraj, outlined the various anarchical acts which have been committed in Delhi and Lahore in recent years. On his own admission, counsel said, Dina Nath was a man who had been guilty of conspiracy to murder, when he was caught like a rat in a trap he entered into a bargain with the Crown which, although sanctified by the law, counsel stigmatised as somewhat immoral. The Crown would never tender a pardon to any man whose evidence was not expected to convict.

Counsel then proceeded to point out the alleged contradictions in Dina Nath's statements, and also denied the corroboration of some of the most important points. The statements were, said the counsel, quite a dastardly exhibition of blackguardism by which an arch-devil hoped to save his skin.

The Court then rose for the day.

DELHI, Aug. 19.

On the arguments in the Delhi Conspiracy Case being resumed to-day Mr. Eardley Norton continued the defence of Balraj. Cousel went on pointing out the alleged inaccuracies in Dina Nath's statements in connection with the introduction of Basant Kumar to the popular dispensary.

Counsel stated that the police told Girdharilal to state that Balmukand had said that Balraj had recommended him. This evidence counsel averred had its origin in the terrorism of the police.

Counsel also dealt with the letters found in Balmukand's possession, following the line adopted by the previous counsel in the case.

With reference to the code papers found in Amir Chand's house, in which the name Balraj is mentioned, counsel contended that it did not mean his client.

Mr. S. Bose subsequently argued the case of Ramlal, protesting his absolute innocence. The Court here rose for the day. Mr. Norton will defend Hanwant Sahai to-morrow.

FINAL DAY AT BISLEY.



Photo by Topical Press.

Sergt. Dewar the winner of the King's Prize.

COTTON BALE ON FIRE.

A fire broke out at about 11-45 a.m. yesterday in a cotton bale, lying in the Sassoon Dock at Colaba. The burning bale was isolated and the flames put out.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 18th August 1914 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COSMOPOLITAN BANK CASE.

At the Esplanade Poilce Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Frank Oliviera Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Inspector E. Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Bhawonji Nagsi Merchant, lately manager of the Cosmopolitan Bank, with cheating, and Gokul Chimandas, broker of the Bank, with abetment. Mr. Fereira, Solicitor, and Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Pleader, defended the second.

Kamainath Dinanath, cashier in the Cosmopolitan Bank, said he was employed there in July, 1913. The first accused, was manager of the Bank, and the second was the broker. In consequence of the management of the Bank, he sent a letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. The letter was written by Mr. Jayakar, the account clerk, in which it was alleged that many wrong acts had been done by the managing director, such as cheating people who came to the Bank, etc.

Mr. Fereira objected to the letter going in.

His Worship upheld the objection.

The witness then described what happened on the day when Haji Kassam and Haji Abdulla came to the Bank. The last-named asked the first accused about his promise to give a loan to Haji Kasam. The accused said Haji Kasam would get a loan of Rs. 3,000 if he bought 100 shares of the Bank. Haji Kasam agreed to this. The first accusthereupon produced three forms for Haji Kasam to put his signature on. Two of the transfer forms were for Rs. 20 each and one for Rs. 10. Only the signoture was taken then and the body of the papers was filled in afterwards. The first accused took the forms after they were signed, and he asked the witness to prepare three receipts, which were given to Haji Kasam who signed an application form for fifty new shares. The form which was filled in afterwadrs remained with the Bank. The first accused then asked Haji Kasam to pay Rs. 500 which the latter promissed to bring the next day. As no money was paid that day, the three receipts were taken back from Haji Kasam. The second accused was present when the above took place. On a subsequent date, Haji Kasam and one Haji Joosab Haji Mahomed came to the Bank and paid Rs. 500 to the first accused. The second accused was not present when this money was paid. Haji Kasam then asked the first accused about the loan for Rs. 3,000. He was asked to come seven or eight days later. The receipts were given to Haji Kasam when he had paid the money. After the two men had left the Bank, the first accused gave instructions to the witness as to how the amount was to be entered in the books. One of the entries was subsequently scored through by the witness under the first accused's instructions. Rs. 366-4 was entered as having been received instead of Rs. 500, and the witness was ordered to give the balance to the second accused, who came half an hour after the above transaction had taken place. On being asked, the first accused told the witness that there was no necessity to make as entry about the balance. Rs. 133-12 were shown on the payment side.

When Haji Kasam next came to the Bank for the loan, the first accused put him off on various pretences. He then demanded back his Rs. 500. The accused gave him Rs. 100 and told him to take the balance from the second accused. The last time the directors met was on the 23rd March, 1914, and subsequently the two directors resigned. After that the first accused was the only director.

Further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. D. J. Samson, an Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, charged Passu Mulji, a grain dealer, with defamation. Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Maneckji S. Bharucha, head of the Acquisition Department, Bombay Improvement Trust, examined by Mr. Payne, said the complainant was his assistant, and scheme No. 29 was in his charge. On the 14th August, 1913, the witness accompanied Mr. Orr and Mr. Samson when they went to visit the plots. The tenants complained to Mr. Orr about the witness's action in increasing the rent. There was a crowd of "dalwalas," who said half seriously and half jocularly that the complainant was a "Marwari," that he was very strict, that he knew their trade secrets, and that he was attempting to considerably increase their rents. The witness could not make out whether they were spiteful. There was no complaint made against Mr. Samson on that day. He knew that in Mr. Pandia's letters Mr. Samson was practically accused of taking bribes. He had not heard of any such accusation against Mr. Samson before. The rents were fixed according to the position of the plots. All tenants were treated alike. He was always satisfied with Mr. Samson's valuations.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said that after the interview on the 14th August, while they were going home, Mr. Samson told him something to the effect that the "dalwalas" were a bad lot and would continue to do them injury. There was no complaint made against the witness by "dalwalas." There was a touch of complaint in what they said at the interview. He (the witness) had no conversation with Mr. Orr either before or after he submitted his report about this matter. The complainant did not manifest any desire to prosecute the accused.

The hearing was adjourned to the 3rd September.

MARWARI SENT TO PRISON.

USING A FORGED DOCUMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged a Marwari named Normal Jora with using as genuine a forged document. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 24th ultimo, the accused presented a document to Mr. G. C. Master, Interest Calculator Small Causes' Court, to have the interest calculated. This was done and Mr. Master made an endorsement on the document: "Document alleged to be executed on the 24th July 1911. Interest calculated as required by the plaintiff." The accused then presented an application to the Second Judge in which, amongst other things, he alleged that the loans to the defendant were made on the 24th July, 1911, and on the 25th July, 1911, and that his (the accused's) books of account and evidence in proof of the claim were in Court. Mr. Master, suspecting that the document had been altered, reported the matter to Mr. Pavri, Depty Registrar, who referred it to Mr. Fonseca, the Head Bailiff. The last-named, acting under the direction of Mr. Spencer, the Registrar, went with the accused to the latter's *pedi* at Parel, where, on examining the books, he found that the dates in the books did not coincide with those mentioned in the document. Mr. Fonseca initialled the entries in the books and took them to the Registrar. The matter was reported to Mr. Sullivan. The accused's object in forging the document was to bring, the claim within the limitation period.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship observed that frauds of this nature were getting common and they must be put down with a heavy hand.

RASH MOTOR DRIVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Deputy Inspector Fitzerald charged Vaman, Vishnu, a Hindu, with driving a motor car in a rash and negligent manner and with causing the death of one Bhairusing Gurudatsing, a Purdesi, by a rash and negligent act. Mr. Kirke-Smith of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, prosecuted on behalf of the Public Prosecutor. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 19th July, the accused drove motor car No. 909, belonging to Mr. Henry, along Girgaum Road, in such a furious manner that the deceased Bhairusing and another pedestrian were knocked down. Both were severely injuired and taken to hospital, where Bhairuisng died from concussion of the brain.

The defence was that on the previous night a puncture was found in the tube by the accused's employer who left the car at Pori Bunder in charge of the accused, telling him that he would come the following morning with another tube. The accused waited till the morning but as, he alleged, his master did not come there at the time appointed, he himself drove the car with the intention of taking it to the garage. He, however, could not control the car on account of the brakes being out of order, with the result that the two men were knocked down.

Mr. Henry deposed that he had asked the accused, who was his peon, to wait till he returned in the morning. He did go there the next morning with a new tube but could not find either the car or the accused. The brakes were all right.

The accused said he had been a motor car driver for the last ten months. He pleaded guilty to the charge of rash driving and prayed for leniency as he was a young man and had already been in custody for a month.

His Worship convicted the accused on both the charges, and sentenced him, to three months' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship also, ordered the accused's license to be suspended for two years.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Mr. Gulam Hussein Dawood charged Nanalal Parbhudas, his clerk, with committing forgery for the purpose of cheating. Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. C. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that he was a commission agent doing business in Armenian Lane. He left Bombay for Matheran on the 16th May, giving the accused Rs. 10, and telling him to send a telegram through Reuter's office to one of his agents in England. On his return from Matheran, the accused told him the message had cost Rs. 9, but on his examining the receipt he found that the accused had altered the orignal figure of "Rs. 7-8" to "Rs. 9," and had made a corresponding alteration in the wording. He subsequently found that Reuter's office had passed to the accused a Rs. 1-8 receipt of Rs. 7-8. Subsequently the accused sent in his resignation, and in reply to a letter written by the complainant asking for an explanation, the accused sent a letter through his solicitor saying he had made the alteration in the receipt at the instance of the complainant and credited Rs. 1-8 in the cash-book under his order. The complainant said this was false.

His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.

MARWARI SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector E. Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged a grain merchant named Virji Ransi with giving false information to the Registrar and the Deputy Registrar of the Small Causes' Court.

The case have already been reported. [illegible] applied for a warrant against one Khushaba and [illegible] Hansraj Mona, which he was em- [illegible] accused, and [illegible] imprison-

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

THE PROBABLE HINDU TEAM.

It is too early yet to say with anything like certainty as to which of the contending Elevens has the best chance of coming off with flying colours in the coming Quadrangular cricket contest. It might however be said from what information is available at present that the Hindus are the strongest combination and should on their all-round form win the cricket championship of Western India. Whether they would eventually be able to do so or not is a different question, because many other things besides "form" count in the final result of these big contests but it cannot be gainsaid that they are the strongest side.

Most of the players that did service for the Hindus last year are available this time. Pai, Baloo, Mehta, Vithal, Deodher Sempre, Joshi and Diveker, are certainties for the team, and so may also be regarded Kantak, who, besides being a good bat, and a moderate change bowler, is an excellent field. Diveker finds a place in the team on the strength of his ability not only as a wicket-keeper but as a reliable bat. The Committee have invited Seshachari, the famous wicket-keeper, and his inclusion will depend on the form he shows in Bombay. In his absence, Diveker will keep the wickets. For the tenth place S. M. Dalvi and Bhonsley are in the running, while the choice for the last place will lie between the two brothers, Gunpat and Shivram. Dalvi, who is a local man, possesses fine powers of punishment and is, besides, a smart field. Bhonsley, who hails from Poona, is a fairly good bat.

The team have a splendid trio of bowlers in Baloo, Sempre and Joshi, while in Vithal, Mehta, and Pai they possess an equally brilliant batting triplet. The newcomers are Kantak, Dalvi and Bhonsley. Talpade and Date stand some chance of getting in for the last place, though they have formidable rivals in Gunpat and Shivram for that position. The following will most probably take the field for the Hindus:—

(1) Mr. M. D. Pai.
(2) Mr. P. Baloo.
(3) Mr. P. Vithal.
(4) Mr. C. V. Mehta.
(5) Mr. Deodher.
(6) Mr. Sempre.
(7) Mr. S. K. Diveker.
(8) Mr. Joshi.
(9) Mr. Kantak.
(10) Mr. S. M. Dalvi or Mr. Bhonsley.
(11) Mr. P. Gunpat, Mr. P. Shivram, Mr. K. A. Date and Mr. W. M. Talpade.

POONA RACING.

FOURTH DAY.

To be run on Saturday, 22nd August.

The second entries closed on Monday 17th August, 1914.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 5.

6. Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's b e m Pantomime II. (4 years).
7. H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed (6 years).

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 17.

18. Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute (aged).
19. Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling (5 years).
20. Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's b e m Pantomime II. (4 years).

THE DEALERS NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles

1st Entries 19.

20. Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Huzaz (4 years).
21. Mr. Gassy's ch a h Revivor (4 years).

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 22.

23. H. H. Maharajah of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha 13.3½ (aged).
24. Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Tulwar (5 years).
25. Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidauia 13.3½ (aged).
26. Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Adonis (5 years).

A NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 77.

78. Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador 14-6.
79. Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot 13.3½.
80. Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's g a h Salisbury 14-9.
81. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Baltio 13.2½
82. Messrs. M. Goculdass' P. Mathuradass' g a h Columbus 13.2½.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 9.

10. Mr. W. Priestley's br e m Katharos (5 years).
11. Captain Popham's b aus g Jorrocks (aged).
12. Captain Cairne's and Mr. S. A. Sanford's b e m Kit Grey Leg (5 years).
13. Mr. S. V. Kennedy's b e m Fairy Leaf (aged).

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 8.

9. Mr. D'Arcy Lindsay's b aus m Winnie R. 14-0½.
10. Mr. J. Crawford's b e m Polly Eccles 14.1½.
11. Captain Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's b e g First Choice 14.1½.
12. Captain Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's b aus m Friendship 13.3½.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sorabji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged one Rama Rukma with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 25.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was employed, as a servant in the Running Guard's bungalow at the Victoria Terminus, collected Rs. 25 from several guards for the bungalow fund between the 1st and the 10th June last, and decamped with the money.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Inspector Sorabji said that the accused had once before made off with Rs. 10, belonging to the Fund.

His worship sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

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Deer Brand 125 deg.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 20, 1914.

BRITAIN AND THE WAR.

With the landing of the British Expeditionary Force in France and its despatch to the front it may be taken that the final disposition of the forces of Allies along the French and Belgian frontiers has been made. The first shock of actual collision of the huge armies that have been manoeuvring for position during the past few weeks is about to occur and for some days the outside world will be left, more or less, in ignorance of the trend of events. The peoples of France and the British Empire, and especially those of us who are so far removed from the theatre of war, must bear with fortitude and resignation the tension of anxiety and expectation imposed upon them. "Silence," as one of to-day's telegrams says, "will descend like a pall over the scene of the operations, until some results of the great encounter begin to manifest themselves." During the period of tension that is about to ensue, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing, at least, that the contest has not opened unfavourably for the Allies. It is becoming increasingly clear, that the Germans have been foiled in the great plan, which they had evidently prepared, for such a sudden and overwhelming descent upon France through Belgium as would have left the French little time or opportunity for a properly organised or effective resistance. Belgium was not reckoned with in the German calculations as a factor of importance. Her gallant little army has acted as a containing force against the German advance from the North-West; in the meanwhile French mobilisation has been completed, the forces of France have been distributed in positions of their own choosing, and the British Expeditionary Force has been landed and allotted to its place in the general strategical scheme. The task that Germany is about to undertake, has thus devolved into one of stupendous magnitude and difficulty, far different from the surprise strategy which she first contemplated. In the preliminary encounters that have taken place between the screens of the two armies, and especially in the hard fighting around Liège, the mettle of the troops has been put to some test, and, so far as can be judged, the advantage in regard either to skill, dash or courage does not lie with the Germans. Without, therefore, indulging in undue elation, or rating the enemy too cheaply, there is every reason to regard the issue of the great encounters of the next few weeks with the highest hopes.

The announcement that the British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, will, possibly have been received with surprise by some. The Force, it has been generally understood all along, is to operate in Belgium, and there is no reason to suppose that a settled plan, which was formed as the result of conversations between British and French military experts some time ago, to meet eventualities, which, with certain modifications, have actually occurred, has been materially altered. Belgian neutrality having been eliminated, it would have appeared to be most suitable, and the easier course, to have landed the force at Ostend for easy despatch to the front in Belgium. Secrecy, however, as to the time of the arrival of the British contingent at the front, its numbers and its actual destination, were evidently considered to be of the highest importance. Thus, we have the patriotic conspiracy of silence of which Reuter speaks, and the despatch of the Force to a port, which, at any rate, suggests a doubt as to its ultimate destination and should ensure secrecy, as far as the enemy is concerned, as to its numbers and details as regards horses and guns, etc. Had the Force been sent by Dover and Ostend, this secrecy would not have been easy to preserve. The whole operation would have been open to the inspection of neutrals, who might have screened the espionage of the enemy, and might even, innocently or otherwise, have acted as the direct vehicles of information. But on the other side of the Straits of Dover, in the English Channel, the whole operation of transporting the Force was capable of effective concealment from the enemy. This, we think, was the reason for the selection of Boulogne as the port of disembarkation. Boulogne is by no means an inconvenient point of departure for the Force, as a study of the map, and the railway systems of France and Belgium will at once show. However, that may be, it is a matter of infinite satisfaction to know that the British expedition has safely gone to fight by the side of our French and Belgian Allies, the men apparently in the pink of condition and splendid spirits. Thus the British army finds itself once more on Continental soil, joined with allies to fight a common enemy of Europe. Whatever the actual dimensions of the expedition, as to which, of course, we can have only a more or less rough idea, it is obvious that it will play no inconsiderable part in the coming campaign. That it is not regarded as anything like a negligible factor is demonstrated by the impression its arrival created among the people of France. Few can have read unmoved, unstirred by the deepest chords of genuine patriotism, the account of the ovations accorded to Field Marshal French in Paris. The sentiment of the hour, and the capacity of the French for emotional, but none-the-less genuine, demonstrations would probably have produced, in any case, a great outburst of feeling in the French metropolis. The French have never been wanting in generous appreciation of those who have stood by them in the hour of distress; and it was not likely that this opportunity of demonstrating their appreciation of Great Britain's intervention in this just cause would have been missed. But it is apparent that the British contingent is regarded as a contribution to the defence of French and Belgian soil of no mean value. British people will be proud, as the French are appreciative, of the part that it has gone to play. No one need doubt that the British troops who are fighting in France and Belgium to-day, as they have done in the past, against unwarrantable aggression, will preserve the glorious traditions of the British army on Continental soil.

We referred yesterday to the possibility of this war being extended over a long period, and it is gratifying to learn that the Government and the public at Home are not taking a light-hearted or short-sighted view of the future. We are indebted to the "Statesman" for a belated cable, summarising what is described as an "inspired" article in "The Times," outlining the plans of Lord Kitchener for dealing with the possible future requirements of the war. It is not out of any ungenerous spirit as regards our Allies,—indeed we are among those who look forward hopefully to the demonstration of their superior military prowess against the foe,—that we take into calculation the possibility of German triumphs on land. But it would be folly not to be prepared, and not to provide, for every sort of eventuality, and it would not be well to disguise from ourselves the greater strain that may come to be put upon our resources, our courage, our determination if this great war in its land phase were not to go well for ourselves and our Allies in the first few months. We cannot afford to be exhausted. The very existence of the British Empire, whatever may happen to others, depends upon its ability to fight on in this great contest until victory is achieved, even if it became a matter of years, as in the great French wars which terminated a century ago. It is well said that there can be no peace but on our own terms; but, hopeful as we may be of a speedy termination of the struggle on those terms, none can say with certitude how long it may take to achieve the victory which this determination involves. Fortunately there is no reason to suppose that the British people will be afraid, or incapable of pursuing victory through every dread eventuality that may occur, and already they are preparing for further emergencies of a kind whose character and extent none can foretell.

THE TASK BEFORE RUSSIA.

To-day's message reporting the apparently simultaneous occupation by the Russians of five points in German territory indicate at least that, contrary to the confident belief of the German General Staff, the Russian mobilisation has been carried out with surprising rapidity. Another message states figuratively that "the Russian Avalanche is gathering momentum," a later telegram declaring that the mobilisation has been "brilliantly completed." The official censor has thought fit for the present at any rate, to deny the public the satisfaction of knowing where the points occupied are situated and whether the Russian strategists regard them as *points d'appui* for the great striking force about to be moved against Germany. The article in "The Times" on Lord Kitchener's plan, to which we have referred above, speaks of Russia's "offensive powers" as "untried". This, no doubt, is true but there is reason to believe that the Russian army will give a good account of itself in this respect. Profound changes have taken place in the Russian army since the war of 1904-5 and there is justification for the belief in many well-informed quarters that the Russians will ultimately emerge successful, if not triumphant, from the present trial of strength with Germany. To gather a tolerably clear conception of the nature, and, to some extent, even the duration, of the present conflict, it is necessary to take stock, as it were, of Russia's resources and possibilities at this juncture. The student of Russian history, if he carefully follows the course of Russia's domestic affairs during the past few years, cannot fail to be struck with the fact that the lessons of the Russo-Japanese War have proved beneficial to the nation in many directions. In the first place, these lessons have contributed to the birth and growth of a new spirit which, if prouder than before, has been considerably leavened with the democratic idea of patriotism. The new spirit is based on the development of a national conception of the conduct of war and of a corresponding change in the system of national training. The Russian army, which formerly made a fetish of theories elaborated under alien psychological conditions, felt the necessity of seeking a different road. With this view there was an early return to the methods, created not by German or French strategists, but by the genius of their own great commanders in the past and by the instinct of the nation. Subservience to the will of the enemy, feverish anxiety to anticipate his plans, to prepare ever for the defensive,—such were the tendencies which brought on the debacle on the plains of Manchuria. The Government and the people were bound to take note of these tendencies, and from that time onward have strained every nerve to render their repetition impossible in future conflicts. One does not allude to these tendencies with any intention to reflect upon the Russian army of the past, but to point to them, at this time of common danger to Europe, because there are ample indications that for these tendencies have been substituted new ideals conforming with the best traditions of the science of war. The wonderful power of recuperation the Russian army has recently shown is worthy of study. By the law of 1905 service in the ranks was reduced from four to two years and nine months, and this gave an immediate annual increase of several hundred thousands of young reservists. The parallel maintenance of Regular and Reserve units has been removed since 1907, Reserve units having been either abolished or transferred. Military schools have been multiplied and improved and the army has been adequately equipped with heavy guns and new transport and all appliances of war such as wireless stations, searchlights, automobiles and aeroplanes. The polyarchy that existed in the Russian army, by which the supreme control was vested in the different Inspectors-General of the different branches, was found undesirable and the various departments were reunited under the Minister of War. Substantial reforms have been introduced in the methods of selection of officers for promotion. During the last war a large number of reservists went unwillingly owing to uncertainly as to the position of their families left behind. They will be henceforth free from this anxiety. As regards the Cossack soldier, who, some consider has outlived his day, the fact is that to-day he is regarded in Russia as an even more powerful factor in the army than ever he was. Every Cossack is the child of a military and warlike community which has, of course, left upon him its indelible imprint. According to a Russian military writer, "he is circumspect, quickly adapts himself to any conditions, does not require surveillance or support in the execution of the most responsible mission, he is fearless and unspoilt." If good authorities are to be trusted Germany will find herself confronted with something more than a steam-roller,—she will have to deal with a rejuvenated and re-educated Russian Army.

Notes of the Day.

Indigenous Industries.

The telegram announcing Mr. Harcourt's action in making enquiries as to the possibility of Great Britain being able to secure certain branches of trade in which Germany and Austria specialised, so as to alleviate any prospective loss to our Colonies, is a very wise precautionary move. This will not only serve to give a fillip to a great number of useful, lucrative industries which of late years have been completely absorbed by Germany and Austria, but will at the same time be the means of bringing into popularity and expanding our Swadeshi factories, which up to now have not been accorded the support they deserve, owing to the grip obtained by Germany and Austria over a long period of strenuous cut-throat competition. In illustration of this fact we can cite one particular example amongst many—the manufacture of paper.

The D. P. Paper Mills.

We have, here in Bombay, a complete, up-to-date paper factory, capable of producing the finest paper, which cannot be surpassed in quality by any of the continental factories, and the prices at which the paper is sold compare most favourably with the imported article. The factory is situated in Lamington Road, Byculla, and is known as the D. P. Paper Mills. The proprietors, Messrs. D. Paddumjee and Sons, though they receive a fair amount of support from Government, the Railway Companies and other large paper consuming concerns, are capable of supplementing a much wider and extensive demand. That this demand has hitherto not existed, is attributable merely to that strong spirit of conservatism which prevails amongst all classes of Indian traders, who are more or less obsessed with the idea, that once the trade-mark of an article is established, the influence of the label on the minds of up-country clients is so great, any attempt to supplant the article by the introduction of anything novel—though it may be superior in every way—would be attended by a risk which is not incumbent on them to undergo. The tradition is in consequence rigidly maintained, and through the whole length and breadth of India the trade-mark still remains an absolute fetish which under ordinary circumstances it would be well-nigh impossible to dissipate.

What the War may Effect.

The war may therefore have the effect of compelling India to be a little more regardful of her own limitless resources for indigenous manufacture in a countless number of industries, which have never been permitted to flourish and prosper, owing to the resourceful acumen with which foreign trade-marks have been strenuously exploited by the energetic body of agents for goods of foreign manufacture in our midst. A visit to the D. P. Paper Mills at Lamington Road will at once satisfy the most sceptically inclined as to the immense future there is in store for Swadeshi industries, and it is simply because Indians themselves have been in the past so prone to place an exaggerated estimate on the capabilities of foreign manufacturies, that our indigenous industries have not made the headway they are entitled to.

Mr. Arabindo Ghose's New Journal.

Mr. Arabindo Ghose has published from Pondicherry, French-India,—the home of his self-imposed exile,—a new monthly magazine in English entitled "The Arya," which is described as a "review of pure philosophy." Its object, we are told, is two-fold: (1) "A systematic study of the highest problems of existence;" and (2) "The formation of a vast synthesis of knowledge harmonising the diverse religious traditions of humanity occidental as well as oriental." Its method, it is added, "will be that of a realism, at once rational and transcendental,—a realism consisting in the unification of intellectual and scient"e discipline with those (*sic*) of intuitive experience." The following list of articles appearing in the inaugural (August) number will give an idea of the nature of the contents likely to figure in the magazine. Mr. Ghose writes on "The Life Divine," "The Secret of the Veda," "Isha Upanishad" (annotated text), and "The Synthesis of Yoga." M. Paul Richard, who with M. Richard, is joint-editor with Mr. Ghose, writes on "The Wherefore of the Worlds" and "The Eternal Wisdom." The following also appear in the magazine: "The Soul of a Plant," being a review of Dr. Bose's recent discoveries in the mechanism of plant-life, "The Question of the Month" and the "News of the Month." It goes without saying, that like all of Mr. Arabindo Ghose's writings the various topics in the magazine, including the translations from the Vedas and Upanishads, are handled in a conspicuously chaste and vigorous English style. "The Arya" may prove of interest to students of philosophy.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday morning at a quarter past five o'clock by the Poona passenger train.

A FIERCE BATTLE PROCEEDING.

BELGIANS & GERMANS ENGAGED.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

FIVE POINTS OCCUPIED AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

KING'S MESSAGE TO HIS TROOPS.

A fierce battle is proceeding between the Belgians and Germans along an extended front.

Official French despatches state that all the Liège forts are holding out.

The Russian avalanche is gaining momentum, and is now well over the frontier. Five points in German territory have been occupied by the Russians, who have taken hundreds of prisoners.

His Majesty the King has sent an inspiring message to the troops forming the Expeditionary Force, in which he says:—I have implicit confidence in you my soldiers. Duty is your watchward. I know your duty will be nobly done.

Meanwhile the pall of silence has descended on the war area, and no news may be expected until some definite result has been arrived at.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-10 p.m.

The King in a message to his troops says:—"You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honour of my Empire. Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked, and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe.

"I have implicit confidence in You, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword. I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest, and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts. I pray to God to bless you and guard you, and bring you home victorious."

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

GENERAL SATISFACTION AT HOME.

LONDON, Aug. 18. 6-30 p.m.

There is general feeling of satisfaction at the splendid organisation and working in secret by which the British troops safely landed across the Channel without the loss of man, horse or material.

Exceptionally fine weather favoured the transportation but the achievement testifies to the admirable co-operation of the War Office and the Admiralty.

In fact the nation has awakened to the fact that its rulers possess capacities for which in time of peace they had hardly been credited. The despatch of the expedition ten days after the declaration of war redounds to the credit of every department concerned.

DOINGS IN BOULOGNE.

Interesting accounts are now being published of the doings in Boulogne. It appears that the first steamers began unloading munitions of war on August 9th.

Some of the staff and Army Service Corps landed on the tenth and since then there has been a perpetual succession of steamers with stores.

Finally the stalwart khaki-clad soldiers, sun-burned and jovial, were landed.

Their bearing elicited the heartiest commendations from their French Allies. Boulogne will probably be made some kind of base, especially a hospital base.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIERS.

A TASK NEEDING COURAGE, ENERGY AND PATIENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-10 p.m.

Lord Kitchener has issued Instructions to every Expeditionary soldier, to be kept in his pay-book. The Instructions say:—"You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy. You have to perform a task needing your courage, your energy, your patience.

"Remember that the honour of the British army depends upon your individual conduct. It will be your duty not only to set the example of discipline, but also to maintain friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle.

The operations in which you are engaged will for the most part take place in friendly country. You can do your country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of the British soldier.

Be invariably courteous, considerate and kind. Never do anything likely to destroy property. Always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

Your duty cannot be done unless you are healthy and sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and while treating all women with perfect coutesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

Do you duty bravely, fear God, Honour the King."

INDIANS AND THE WAR.

LORD CREWE'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 19. 1-5 p.m.

In a letter to Mr. Gandhi, the Marquis of Crewe warmly thanks the former for the offer made by a large number of Indians of unconditional service during the war.

The Marquis of Crewe says he is disposed to think that it is not advisable for Indian students to volunteer for military duties as such action might mean that they would be detached for three years from the purpose for which they came here. Nor is it possible to advise them to join the Territorials as the establishments are now complete and a long waiting list already exists.

INDIAN VOLUNTARY AID CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-5 p.m.

The Marquis of Crewe points out that there is another sphere of public duty, not less important, consisting of rendering aid to the sick and wounded which is largely carried out by voluntary assistance.

He suggests that a committee should be formed to raise an Indian Voluntary Aid Contingent. Many Indians who are offering their assistance are qualified medical men and the Marquis of Crewe says there is reason to hope that the contingent would be one of the most efficient in the Kingdom.

FIERCE BATTLE PROCEEDING.

BELGIANS AND GERMANS ENGAGED.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 10-30.

A fierce battle is proceeding between the Belgians and the Germans along an extended front. Many refuges are arriving at Tirlemont.

THE LIEGE FORTS.

UNCONFIRMED RUMOURS THAT THEY HAVE FALLEN.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 6-15 p.m.

Rumours have been in circulation that the Liege forts have fallen, but they lack confirmation.

STILL HOLDING OUT LAST NIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 5-15 a.m.

The "Daily Mail" has received the following telegram from its correspondent in Brussels:—

August 18th 7-0 p.m.—Regarding the rumoured fall of the Liege forts, I learn that yesterday they were still holding out, though cut off from the Franco-Belgian forces."

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-35 a.m.

Official French despatches state that all the Liege forts are holding out.

GERMAN ROUT.

FRENCH CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 7-10 p.m.

The French commander-in-chief telegraphs that they occupy the greater part of the valleys of the Vosges.

On the Alsace slope south of Sarreburg, the enemy established a fortified position with heavy artillery.

The French yesterday afternoon routed them. The cavalry to-day is still pursuing them.

In every action of the last few days the French artillery had a demoralising and overwhelming effect.

ANOTHER GERMAN REPULSE.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 7-10 p.m.

The Germans are again attempting to cross the Meuse, near Dinant. They have been repused by the French artillery, with considerable loss.

POSITION IN BELGIUM.

GERMANS YET TO FACE NAMUR.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-35 p.m.

There is no fresh official news regarding the actual position at Liege, but it is pointed out that Namur, which is even stronger than Liege, has yet to be faced.

Belgian officials say that the removal of the Government to Antwerp is for strategic reasons, and in no sense does it imply success on the part of the enemy.

ALLIES READY FOR BATTLE.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-35 p.m.

In spite of constant reverses, the Germans are evidently pushing masses of troops forward north and south of Liege.

The main armies are not yet in contact, but the Allies are in strong positions, ready for battle.

GERMAN MOVEMENT A FEINT.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-35 p.m.

It is officially announced in Belgium that it appears that every raid on Brussels has been frustrated. The German movement in the north of Belgium, is apparently a faint.

THE FIGHT AT DINANT.

GERMAN CAVALRY UNLUCKY.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-5 p.m.

"The Times" military expert says that the fight at Dinant appears to have been particularly severe. The German cavalry has not been very lucky. Troops are too thick on the ground on this frontier to give cavalry a good opening while the ground itself and acres of barbed wire in front of defended positions give horsemen a poor chance.

FRANCE'S ALGERIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 18. 6-55 p.m.

Algerian sharp-shooters distinguished themselves in the recent fighting at Mulhausen. The famous Turcos wrought terrible havoc with their bayonets in the German trenches.

FRENCH TROOPS TO PROTECT MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 6-55 p.m.

The French detachment lately at Skutari has been ordered to proceed to Cetinje, where it will, if necessary, co-operate in the protection of Montenegrin territory.

GERMANS RETIRING IN DISORDER.

FRENCH DRIVING THE ENEMY BEFORE THEM.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 6-15 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the Germans are retiring in disorder north and east before the French advance in Upper Alsace. This is shown by the enormous quantities of war material captured.

The German losses prove heavier than was at first thought. The French continue to advance in the Valley of Bruche.

GALLANT BELGIUM'S FEAT.

GERMAN SCHEMES COMPLETELY UPSET

LONDON, Aug. 18, 2-25 p.m.

Little authentic information is obtainable from the war area, and now that the correspondents are leaving Belgium it is anticipated that silence will descend like a pall over the scene of the operations until some results of the great encounter definitely manifest themselves.

ANOTHER PERIOD OF TENSION.

Another period of tension probably has to be faced, similar to that before the declaration of war. Hitherto, engagements have been practically only affairs between the two screens and it is easy to exaggerate their value.

GALLANT LITTLE BELGIUM.

Nevertheless, one bright spot is an incontrovertible fact—that gallant Belgium has completely upset the schemes of the German General Staff.

GERMANY'S COOL REQUEST.

The German Minister at The Hague, only two days ago, asked Holland to assure Belgium that all would still be well if Belgium desisted from opposing the German advance. This effort proved fruitless.

ALLIES FULLY CONCENTRATED.

The Allies now enter the fight fully concentrated, and in a chosen position which undoubtedly was not originally intended by the German General Staff.

THE RUSSIAN AVALANCHE.

Moreover, every day furnishes indications that the Russian avalanche is gathering momentum.

GERMAN OVERTURES TO BELGIUM.

PEREMPTORILY REGECTED BY KING ALBERT.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 6-15 p.m.

It is confirmed that Germany has repeatedly made fresh overtures to secure the free passage of her troops through Belgium, intimating that Germany cherished no resentment against Belgium for her resistance hitherto, and that Germany was still ready to guarantee the absolute integrity of Belgium at the end of the war.

King Albert has rejected the overtures peremptorily.

It is stated that Germany has made similar unsuccessful attempts elsewhere in Europe.

It is thought that Germany feels keenly the difficulty of her position created by her troops being held up for seventeen days.

BULGARIAN OFFICERS.

AT LIBERTY TO TAKE SERVICE IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 5-15 a.m.

It is stated that the Bulgarian Government has told the Bulgarian officers in Belgium, of whom there are a fairly large number, that they are authorised to take service in the Belgian army if they desire.

SHOTS OFF THE GERMAN COAST.

BRITISH DESTROYER'S MEET ENEMY'S CRUISER

LONDON, Aug. 18, 7-10 p.m.

The "Daily Mail's" Harwich correspondent says that the destroyer flotilla encountered a German cruiser off the German coast yesterday morning. Shots were exchanged, but the destroyers drew out of range. It is believed that no damage was done. The cruiser eventually disappeared. The Press Bureau has no confirmation of this report.

DESULTORY FIGHTING IN THE NORTH SEA.

NO LOSSES REPORTED.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-35 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that there was desultory fighting during yesterday between the British patrolling squadron and flotillas and German reconnoitring cruisers.

No losses were reported or claimed. A certain liveliness is apparent in the Southern area of the North Sea.

EXPERTS' SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 6-15 p.m.

In the absence of news, the experts continue to speculate as to whether Germany will strike her main deadly blow in Belgium or Lorraine.

RUSSIAN MOBILISATION COMPLETED

ENEMY'S FORWARD MOVEMENT STOPPED LAST FRIDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 6-15 p.m.

The Russian General Staff intimates that the mobilisation has been brilliantly completed, and the enemy's forward movement was stopped on August 14th.

TSAR IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-35 p.m.

The Tsar's arrival in Moscow was heralded by the ringing of bells. The Imperial carriages passed slowly through the thronged streets. The Clergy of every church came out carrying Ikons and banners. Public enthusiasm was immense.

MOTHER RUSSIA.

GRAND DUKE'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF GALICIA.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-35 p.m.

The Grand Duke Nicholas in an appeal to the Russian inhabitants of Galicia says: "Rise, fraternal Galician Russia, who has suffered so much, and meet the Russian Army, for you and your brethren will be delivered, and room will be found for you in the bosom of Mother Russia. Raise your sword against the enemy with a prayer for Russia and the Tsar."

A RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

FIVE POINTS IN GERMAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-15 p.m.

The Russians have occupied five points in German territory with the greatest success, taking hundreds of prisoners.

AUSTRIANS UNENTHUSIASTIC.

CZECH COMMANDERS AND SOLDIERS SHOT AT PRAGUE.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 7-10 p.m.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the mobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian army lacks the patriotic enthusiasm which characterised the French. It is confirmed that many Czech commanders and soldiers have been shot at Prague.

GERMAN TRADE WITH COLONIES.

EFFORTS TO SECURE IT FOR THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-35 a.m.

Mr. Harcourt has been making enquiries regarding German and Austrian trade with the Colonies in order to alleviate the loss of business and secure that business for Great Britain and the Colonies.

Trade Commissioners have already secured samples of goods in which British manufacturers might compete.

Sir Edward Grey is obtaining similar information from British Consuls in neutral countries.

Mr. Harcourt intends that the samples etcetera, shall be exhibited in London as soon as possible.

BOARD OF TRADE TAKES ACTION.

LONDON, Aug. 18. 6-55 p.m.

The Board of Trade is inviting information regarding articles which have been hitherto mainly supplied from Germany. It is thought that if capital is obtained many new industries can be firmly established in Great Britain by the end of the war, especially in drugs, chemicals, dyes and optical and electrical goods.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-35 a.m.

President Wilson, in an address to the American people, has warned them against "that deepest, subtlest breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, and out of passionately taking sides." It is known that the President disapproves of the attempts to embroil the United States with Japan.

TURKEY'S STRICT NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-35 p.m.

Turkey has again assured Great Britain of her strict neutrality.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

AMERICA ASKED TO TAKE OVER JAPANESE EMBASSY.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 5-15 a.m.

Japan has asked the United States to take over the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, "in case of emergency."

THE AMERICAN REGISTRY FOR FOREIGN SHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-35 p.m.

The Senate has accepted a Bill extending American registry to foreign-built vessels.

NEWS BY PIGEON POST.

ALIEN'S PIGEONS POST KILLED IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 5-15 a.m.

The authorities are killing all pigeons belonging to alien enemies in England. It is believed that the Germans have for years been training pigeons to fly across the North Sea.

LATEST CABLES

(Received after 2 a.m.)

SUCCESS ON THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-10 p.m.

The Gold Coast troops have defeated the German contingent, taking a number of prisoners and capturing two trains.

SITUATION NORTH OF MEUSE UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-10 p.m.

The situation north of the Meuse is unchanged. The German cavalry is entrenching itself.

JAPAN'S WAR POLICY.

SELF INTERESTS ONLY.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-10 p.m.

The Japanese Premier reiterates that warlike operations will not extend beyond the limits necessary for the defence of Japan's legitimate interests. Japan will take no action likely to give a third party uneasiness as to the safety of the territories in their possession. It is Japan's intention to eliminate from China the root of German influence.

GERMAN MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-10 p.m.

A German military and diplomatic mission has arrived at Trient in a motor-car en route for Rome.

Trient is an Austrian town in South Tyrol on the left bank of the Adige, 145 miles by rail S S W of Innsbruck.

AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

SOME EXCITING INCIDENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 19. 1-55 p.m.

A German monoplane flying French colours dropped three bombs on Luneville. The damage done was insignificant.

The Belgians at Asterrebeek brought down a German aeroplane driven by an officer who, though both his legs were broken, drew his revolver and endeavoured to fire on the Belgians. Military information was found on him.

EX-EMPEROR OF ANNAM'S OFFER.

LONDON, Aug. 19. 1-55 p.m.

The ex-Emperor of Annam who is residing in Algeria and also the son of the Bey of Tunis have offered their services to the French Army.

GERMAN PRISONERS' DELUSIONS

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-55 p.m.

Correspondence found on the German prisoners shows that they are labouring under the strangest delusions. One writes:—"Here we are in Southern France" and another says:—"We have already penetrated sixty kilometres into France."

ITALIAN SOCIALIST'S OFFER.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-55 p.m.

Signor Bissolati, the Italian Socialist leader, has requested to be allowed to serve in the event of war.

CANADIAN WAR CREDIT.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-55 p.m.

A Canadian war credit amounting to fifty million dollars is to be raised by loans.

RISING IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 6-55 p.m.

Telegrams from Rome say that the unrest in Bosnia and Herzegovina is assuming the character of a formidable rising.

"WHITE CITY" ELEPHANTS.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 6-55 p.m.

The military authorities have requisitioned three elephants from the White City for draught purposes.

LLOYDS' CAPTURE BOOK.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-5 p.m.

Up to the present 110 German and Austrian vessels have been entered on Lloyds' Capture Book.

TO STIR-UP TROUBLE.

AUSTRIAN EMISSARIES SENT ABROAD.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 5-15 a.m.

The "Standard's" Vienna correspondent who has arrived at Zurich says that emissaries have been despatched to Egypt, India, Central Asia, Algeria and Morocco to stir-up trouble.

It is also considered probable that efforts will be made to foment a labour agitation on the Rand.

It is interesting to note that one of the

(Continued on page 8.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

South African Labour leaders has been in Berlin since war began.

CANADA'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

SPEECH BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

LONDON, Aug. 18. 7-10 p.m.

The Duke of Connaught in a speech from the throne at the conveying of the Canadian Parliament, laid emphasis on the splendid response to the call of duty from every province. The same spirit had inspired the whole Empire to united action to repel the common danger. It would not fail to strengthen the ties binding the Dominions.

COMMAND OF AN ARMY CORPS.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 3-10 p m.

It is officially announced that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien will command an army corps of the Expeditionary Force in succession to Lieut.-General Sir James Grierson.

THE GOLD INFLUX.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1-35 a.m.

The gold influx up to 6-30 p.m., yesterday since Saturday, had amounted to £1,250,000.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 6-15 p.m.

The Prince of Wales' fund now amounts to a million-and-a-quarter sterling.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The first list of subscriptions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund includes Rs. 7,500 from His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, Rs. 4,500 from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Rs. 1,500 from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crewe, Rs. 5,000 from H. E. the Viceroy, two lakhs from the Maharajah of Kashmir, one lakh from the Jodhpur Durbar, Rs. 7,500 from the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Rs. 1,000 from Sir James Meston.

POWER TO IMPRESS SHIPS.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The principal Royal Indian Marine officer in each of the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi and Aden, is gazetted to powers to impress temporarily for His Majesty's Service vessels in the port where he is stationed.

PREPARING FOR A LONG WAR.

TWO OR THREE NEW ARMIES MAY BE REQUIRED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

A "Statesman's" special cable, dated London 15th, delayed in transmission, reads:—"The Times's" article on Lord Kitchener's plan is obviously inspired. It says: We are fighting a nation in arms of seventy million people, who have no object except to crush us. France has thrown her whole manhood into the war, and is unable to do more. Russia has immense capacity for defence, but untried offensive powers.

GERMANY'S IMMENSE RESERVES.

We may beat the German attack, but behind the German first line are immense reserves. Germany will fight to the last breath. If peace finds a wakened France, a commanding Russia, and a negligible England, we shall have a voice in the terms equal only to the weight of our sword. Therefore we must neglect temporarily the arts of peace and apply ourselves sternly to the business of war and defence in a righteous cause.

A LONG WAR.

The base of Lord Kitchener's plan lies in the need for preparation for a long war, so that when the other Powers are exhausted, England will still be capable of continuing. There will be no question of peace except upon our own terms. Even if our Allies are defeated, we must be prepared to continue, as we are fighting for our liberties and even our existence in Europe.

TERRITORIALS' TRAINING.

Lord Kitchener, therefore, proposes to divide the Territorials into two categories, those ready to serve abroad and those precluded by occupation. He has no idea of flinging half-baked troops into war. The first category will be trained to the standard required for fighting as Regulars. The second will be continuously trained for home defence.

THE NEW ARMIES.

The first new army will possibly be ready for the field in six months. A second army and even a third may be required. The article significantly concludes:—"So long as the public spirit is sound, it is unnecessary to question the voluntary principle." What Lord Kitchener asks is that all classes shall take up arms in a national cause, and aid right through the war in a manner befitting the greatness of England, and the justice of her cause."

SOCIALIST MANIFESTOES OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Manifestoes issued by the Socialist parties of Germany, Austria, France and England have now reached India.

The German one reports twenty-seven simultaneous meetings in Berlin with others all over Germany in favour of peace and blames the war upon the ruling classes.

The Austrian one declares the war unnecessary as the Servians are ready to grant all that Austria can reasonably demand and it lays the responsibility upon those who thought out, supported and encouraged the fatal step.

The French one on the other hand, while also protesting against the war, admits that the French Government was most sincerely anxious to avert or diminish the risks of a conflict.

The British one supports the protest against war but denounces the provocative Note of Austria-Hungary to Servia sent before fuller enquiry was made into the responsibility of the Servian Government for the assassinations at Sarajevo.

THE JAPANESE ULTIMATUM.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

A cablegram to the "Statesman" gives the following full text of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany:—We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove causes of all disturbance of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interest as contemplated in the agreement of Alliance between Japan and Great Britain. In order to secure firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which isthe aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:—

First, to withdraw immediately, from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war, armed vessels of all kinds and disarm at once those which cannot be withdrawn; second, to deliver on a date not later than September 15th to the Imperial Japanese authorities without conditions or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiau-Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

PRESS DEPOSIT CONFISCATED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The security deposit of the "Khalsa Akhar" newspaper of Lyallpur has been confiscated under orders of the Punjab Government.

HOW THE GOBEN AND BRESLAU ESCAPED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. Aug. 19.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram states that the Goben and Breslau bolted when our ships were engaged in protecting the transport of the French Army Corps from Africa.

DECCAN SIRDARS' LOYALTY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

At a meeting of the Sardars of the Deccan, held this evening, it was resolved to send the following resolution to the Governor of Bombay:—The Sardars of the Deccan residing in Poona most respectfully beg to express their whole-hearted loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and the person of our beloved Sovereign the King-Emperor and declare their willingness to place their humble services at the disposal of Government and fervently pray to the Almighty for the glorious and speedy success of the British arms.

THANA'S LOYALTY.

A mass meeting of the inhabitants of Thana was held at the Municipal Girls' School last Sunday evening at which the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. They gave unmistakeable expression to their feelings of genuine love, unflinching loyalty and profound devotion, in common with the whole population of India to the British Crown and cheeringly resolved to most respectfully convey to their beloved and benign sovereign His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, through the proper channel, an assurance of such love, loyalty and devotion and their earnest desire to render any and every assistance that lies in their power to the Government during their present hour of need.

The Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Thana presided.

MARWARI HINDI LIBRARY.

At an enthusiastic gathering of members of the Library held in the Morarji Goculdas Market Hall the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting express on behalf of the Marwari community its deep and sincere sense of loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor and records that our community stands by the British Rule and that we pray sincerely to God for the speedy and unconditional and splendid success of British arms, and that we place our humble resources at the disposal of our kind and sympathetic Government."

Orders of the Secretary of State have been received in regard to the functions of Controller and Auditor-General and Controller of Currency.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES PARADE.

LORD AND LADY W LLINGDON PRESENT.

The battallion of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles held a parade yesterday evening on the Bombay Gymkhana grounds in the presence of a very large gathering. The Gymkhana pavillion was over-crowded, while the boundaries on the two sides were lined by Indian crowds. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon also attended.

Exactly at 6-45 p.m., 14 officers and 351 men turned out for parade under the command of Lieut. Col. P. R. Cadell and aided by the band of St. Mary's College cadets. Their Excellencies came out a little later and inspected every rank and they expressed themselves much pleased with all that they saw. The parade lasted for about twenty-five minutes and on their return to the Gymkhana pavillion, their Excellencies were lustily cheered by the Indian crowds.

After the parade was over, the officers and men marched off to their mobilisation points in the City and returned to head-quarters at about 8 p.m.

BRISK VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Volunteer recruitment is proceeding briskly and the total number of volunteers here will soon reach five thousand.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.



Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Who is reported to have been wounded.

BOMBAY MAIL STEAMERS.

APPROXIMATE DUE DATES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

The British postal authorities cable to-day that the last Home mail to leave via Brindisi was that of July 31st.

The mail of August 8th left on the S. S. Multan by sea route and a further mail was despatched by the S. S. Candia on the 9th. These are expected at Bombay approximately on August 26th and 30th respectively.

The exchange banks have resumed the sale of telegraphic transfers at 1-3. 13-16.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The P. and O. steamer Arabia, which arrived at Port Said on Sunday, from Home, brings on no mails except from such places en route as Gibraltar, Egypt, and Aden. The next Home mails come by a boat which left England on the 7th instant, and is expected at Bombay some time in the week after next.

RANGOON MAIL SAILINGS UNCERTAIN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

Sailings of the Rangoon mail are at present very uncertain. The usual service will be maintained as far as possible but it is, however, impossible to forecast whether the sailings already arranged will be suspended in any direction.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

SHORT TIME WORKING DISCUSSED.

We understand that an informal meeting was held yesterday afternoon of some of the principal millowners to consider the question of working mills short time. After a great deal of discussion it was resolved to postpone the question for a fortnight.

LOYAL JAMNAGAR.

HIS HIGHNESS'S ADDRESS.

A public meeting was held in Jamnagar on the 12th August under the presidency of H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb, which was attended by Major Berthon, the Alienation Settlement Officer, the Dewan of Nawanagar, officers and leading citizens. His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb addressed the meeting in the following terms.

"I have called you to-day for the purpose of explaining to you all, the present situation and the call of duty that has come to us as feudatory allies and the citizens of the British Empire, demanding a dispassionate and calm performance of obligations that will devolve on every man—high or low—rich or poor, at the present crisis. Nations have embarked on a titanic struggle, issues whereof involve their very existence. The greatest war of modern times is being waged and England, after an extremely strenuous, genuine, and honourable effort for peace, has taken up arms, being driven to that course, for the protection of the liberties of smaller States as guaranteed by her along with others.

Our duty is clear at this anxious time. Not that every man will be requisitioned to bear arms and fight; but every man can help in mitigating the effects of war, by continuing commerce and trade as under normal conditions, by checking unhealthy and spasmodic propensities to panic and by quiet and calm confidence.

I heard with much regret that prices of certain necessary articles rose rapidly here in sympathy with the Bombay example. But I can assure you that there is no justification for any rise here as indeed anywhere. If you attempt to over-value your articles, only because a state of war exists at a great distance from you, you will be robbing your poor citizens, and if the starving thousands, who will thus bear a grudge against you, rush your shops and harm you and your goods, you can picture to yourselves what the situation would be and what my duty would be under the circumstances. Unless the supply falls far short of the demand and costs a great deal more, you are not justified in raising prices.

THE JAM SAHEB'S CONTRIBUTION.

You will be glad to know that I have placed the humble and limited resources of my state at the disposal of the Empire by my letter to the Agent to the Governor dated the 5th instant: I have promised to raise and maintain a force of one thousand able-bodied men to fight for the Empire, to give 200 horses and fifteen motors over and above the two squadrons of the Imperial Service Lancers. So that I am not asking you to help us at a crisis in which I too am not willing to join with you heart and soul and at every and at any cost.

LATE LADY HARDINGE.

There is another matter to which I will refer to-day. It was a great satisfaction to me that some of our leading citizens approached me a few days ago with a request that a one anna fund may be started in our state to which even the poorest part of our subjects can contribute their humble anna and thus a fund may be raised with the object of doing something really useful to commemorate the revered and well-beloved name of her Excellency Lady Hardinge in our State. In Lady Hardinge, India has lost a most sincere friend, whose catholic sympathies embraced every Indian need and whose heroic presence and courage by the side of our beloved Viceroy at that hour of H. E.'s great trial in the Delhi procession, has evoked such richly deserved admiration and surprise throughout the whole of India.

My last word of advice to you is that you should maintain your composure and quiet in this critically anxious period with a dignified confidence and faith in the cause for which the Empire is fighting and which I assure you, is one of liberty, justice and honour. I want you to assist me, as occasion requires, in helping to the extent of our humble and limited resources in the righteous war our gracious Sovereign is engaged in. You will, I am confident, obey wholeheartedly these words of mine, as coming from your Ruler, and enable me to carry out the best traditions of our house, our country, and yourselves as our subjects.

At the close of the proceedings the leading merchants assured his Highness of their loyalty to him and the Empire and of their intention to assist by carrying out his Highness's orders with the utmost readiness and despatch.

(Loyal Jamnagar.—Continued.)

FOOD PRICES COMMITTEE.

REVIEW OF THE WORK DONE.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Secretary of the food-prices committee has prepared the following report of the work done by the committee so far:—The provisional schedule of retail prices of grain was reconsidered by the sub-committee in consultation with the representatives of the Grain Merchants' Association and the Grain Dealers and Rice Merchants Associations. The sub-committee were informed that the retail dealers had no objection to the rates being fixed as provisionally settled. A list of wholesale and retail prices was accordingly forwarded to Government and was notified by them on 15th August. As desired by the committee, the chairman Mr. P. R. Cadell, placed himself in communication with Mr. A. Cameron, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, with the result that he promptly promised assistance in getting supplies shipped to Bombay from Rangoon. A letter has been received from Mr. Cameron which states that two steamers, the Querimba and Surada, are now loading in Rangoon for Cochin and Bombay and that he has also been able to arrange to offer a large steamer from Karachi to Bombay.

The chairman also wrote a letter to Government concerning the booking of goods by rail from the Punjab. In reply the Secretary to Government, Political Department, states that the Governments of the Punjab and Burma have been addressed as regards the booking of goods by rail from the Punjab and shipment of rice from Rangoon.

The chairman had a conference with the representatives of the principal firms dealing in sugar and the sub-committee also had a conference with merchants concerning the price of sugar. The prices of sugar reported on Monday were:—Mauritius, Rs. 13 per cwt.; Java, Rs. 14 per cwt.

The sub-committee also had a conference with the ghee merchants. The current market rates are reported as follows:—*Deshi*, Rs. 16 per maund; Guzerat, Rs. 14 to Rs. 15-8 per maund; Verawal, Rs. 18 per maund; Mallia, Rs. 17 per maund; and Porebunder, Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-8 per maund.

The sub-committee were informed that a fall in prices was confidently anticipated and that it would therefore not be desirable to fix the existing market rates inasmuch as the dealers would not in that case allow to the buyers any reduction that may take place. A conference of flour merchants was also arranged for. The representatives of all the flour mills and over a dozen dealers were present. The following list of prices was agreed to:—

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

	Per bag. of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per Maund. Rs. a. p.
Superfine	15 4 0	2 4 0
Household	14 12 0	2 3 0
Export	14 8 0	2 2 0

INFERIOR QUALITY.

Union Mill.

	Per bag. Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	14 0 0
Shop No. 2	13 8 0
Shop No. 4	13 0 0
Shop No. 5	9 8 0

Jumna Flour Mill.

	Per bag. Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	13 8 0
Atta	12 4 0

Bombay Flour Mill.

	Per bag. Rs. a. p.	Per Maund. Rs. a. p.
Atta No. 1.	13 0 0	1 12 0
Shop No. 4		1 12 0
Shop No. 2.		1 8 0

Wallace Flour Mill.

	Rs. a. p.
Rough Bazar	14 4 0
Shop No. 4	13 0 0
Shop No. 3	12 4 0
Shop No. 5	10 0 0 (168 lbs.)

Bran Annas 15 per bag (bag extra)

Rice Flour.

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.	Per bag. Rs. a. p.
No. 1	1 10 0	11 10 0
No. 2	1 9 0	11 3 0
No. 3	1 8 0	10 12 0
No. 4	1 6 0	9 14 0

It was, however, represented that the rates would depend on the prices of Karachi wheat, and that the rates would have to be increased if the price of Karachi wheat exceeded Rs. 6 per cwt. A telegram received on Tuesday from the Collector of Karachi is, however, reassuring. It states: "Wheat selling open market at Rs. 31-8 per candy of 856 pounds. Supplies plentiful; prices normal."

A meeting of chemists and druggists was held yesterday, when, after a lengthy discussion it was agreed that the European Association of Chemists and the Native Druggists' Association should each arrange to get their members to agree to sell at rates to be settled by them from week to week.

The sub-committee have submitted the price lists for approval, and they ask for a general sanction to revise the lists from time to time as may be considered necessary. The lists will be widly notified by placards at all bazaars, district offices, police stations, etc."

BENGAL'S GIFT OF JUTE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The Viceroy has informed the Government that he warmly approves of Bengal's suggested gift of jute to the army. Any amount up to twenty lakhs of bags would be acceptable, and should be handed over ready baled.

TWO GERMAN SHIPS CAPTURED.

SMART PIECE OF WORK AT PERIM.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

A smart piece of work is reported from Perim, where a subaltern of a small Indian detachment has captured two German ships, which since have been interned at Aden.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Colour-bar in Volunteering.

"The Bengalee."—A little of trust, a little of courageous statesmanship is what is needed to deepen and accentuate the feeling and to dissipate the last traces of that unworthy suspicion which has done so much to retard the cause of Indian advancement. One of the prayers of the meeting was that Indians should be enrolled as volunteers and that they should be associated in the work of medical relief. The sense of the great meeting, consisting of all sections of the community, was strong and unanimous on these points. We feel that we are not enlisted as volunteers, because we are Indians—we feel, with a sense of increasing oppressiveness, the colour-bar which is so conspicuously in evidence in this matter. We want this bar to be removed. Pick and choose, lay down what conditions you like regarding the enrolment of Indian volunteers, you may even fix the maximum number if you please; but let us not be excluded because of our race or colour. We have given abundant proof that we may be trusted. Grasp the right hand of fellowship now extended by us and deepen and secure for ever the enthusiastic loyalty of a grateful people.

The Reality of India's Loyalty.

"The Tribune."—The present war has proved the strength and reality of the British Empire. On the present occasion the people of India whose loyalty has long been recognised, has been able to disprove the doubts and uncertainties occasionally cast by some. One notable feature of Indian loyalty and co-operation is to be seen in the readiness of most educated classes to serve as volunteers and to be enlisted for military and semi-military duties. In India Great Britain has a reserve of great strength and it only the people are trained and utilised for the defence of the country they will be able to resist the enemies of the Empire, however strong they might be. We hope in the present crisis the offer of Indians to serve as volunteers will be accepted and the most capable of them trained as such. It is hardly likely that the war will be of short duration and it is very probable that the Indian voluntary force when trained will be of incalculable help for many purposes.

Accepted!

"New India":—As we go to press, we receive a telegram from Simla that makes us rejoice, although it sends some of our Indian brothers to their death. The Empire accepts Indian troops, both those of the British Raj and the Imperial Troops of the Indian Feudatory States, to form a large expeditionary force to serve abroad. No action could be more statesmanlike, more full of trust in India, and she steps forward to take her right place in the Empire, and to knit her strength to England's. Her Chiefs are associated with the Viceroy and the Governors in the control of the Fund which H. E. the Viceroy is raising for the relief of those whom the Indian troops leave behind them as they go forth to fight. "Have you provided for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle for you?" erstwhile asked the Rishi Narada of an Indian Prince. To that same question our Viceroy answers: "Yes." It is good that Lord Hardinge, the Lover and Friend of India, has his Viceroyalty marked by this recognition of her share in the Empire.

SCARCITY IN THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

Press Note No. 6, 654, dated 18th July 1914, described the conditions prevailing down to the close of May. The Collector's Report for June shows that it may soon be practicable to discard relief measures.

During the month the number of persons in receipt of relief in kitchens decreased from 637 to 631, and grain dole was given to 121 indigents as against 128. The kitchens were closed on 1st July, and all who still needed assistance were placed on grain dole. Inferior village servants to the number of 1,632 received a cash dole of one anna a day, and 115 patils and 5 kulkarnis were awarded increased remuneration. Mortality was below normal in all talukas except Sangola and Malsiras. In the former there were 47 deaths from cholera, and in the latter 51 deaths from cholera and 81 from fever. Agricultural operations were in full swing at the close of the month; nearly 41,000 men who had emigrated in search of work had returned, and the number of labourers on the Nira Right Bank Canal works and the Bhima bridge work at Pandharpur has decreased by more than a half to 3,450.

The prices of kadbi remained stationary, and the amount of grass sold advanced from 14 1/3 to 15 lakhs of pounds. The pressure on the kadbi supply is lessening now that good rain has fallen and grazing is available. Agricultural operations have been forwarded by the grant of Rs. 68,000 as takavi for the purchase of seed, cattle and fodder, and Rs. 1,500 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act in addition to the Rs. 48,000 advanced during the three preceding months.

Private charity was active; the Taluka Sub-Committees collected Rs. 1,164 and the District Famine Relief Committee Rs. 7,700 during the month. The Taluka Sub-Committees spent Rs. 2,000, and the District Committee resolved to spend up to Rs. 4,000 in buying bullocks and lending them to deserving cultivators for ploughing. They have decided to concentrate all their efforts for the present in Malsiras Taluka, which has suffered most heavily on account of three successive bad seasons.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.

WANT OF FLEXIBILITY IN GERMAN ARMY.

THEIR CONSERVATISM.

The following comparison between the French and German Armies appeared sometime ago in the "United Service Magazine."

Writing of the German manoeuvres first, Mr. Howard Hensman, says that the disposition of the troops at the opening of the manœuvres followed the traditional German method. That is to say, each side had thrown its cavalry division forward in the hope of driving it through the centre of its opponents like a wedge, while the infantry behind the mounted troops were disposed, in rather close order, and certainly much closer than would have been the case in our own army.

The general commanding "continued to place implict faith in the powers of his cavalry, thought it must be confessed that they had given him no reason for this optimism, and, indeed, a sterner stand by them during the first serious engagement might have turned the scale from the commencement. How far, however, he was acting upon his own initiative in permitting himself to be so easily outwitted, and how far he was acting under orders from a higher source, it is impossible to say."

THE GERMAN INFANTRY.

Next as to the German infantry, The invading army, was greatly elated with its success upon the evening of the first day, and the forced march that had been made was amply rapid by results. The marching of the troops was excellent and showed considerable improvement upon similar performances of the past. Several of the regiments, however, showed unmistakable signs of the fatigue through which they had passed, and many reported a considerable percentage of men who had been compelled to fall out by the way. The unnecessarily heavy kit that the German soldier is called upon to carry had, without doubt, a great deal to do with this, and it would seem imperative that some lighter form of kit should be devised if the German Army is ever to be able to compare favourably with the French troops in the matter of marching. "The more one sees of the German Army in the field, the more one becomes convinced th atthe men are not good natural marchers, and it is improbable in the extreme if all the training in the world will ever make them so. The men, however, display the greatest pluck, and several instances were to be noted of men literally stumbling along, while their comrades carried their rifles and the greater part of their equipment, rather than drop out and appeal to the ambulance wagons. The famous spiked helmet, too, is not the ideal form of headgear for troops called upon to undertake long marches in hot weather. A field service dress upon a more sensible pattern is emphatically called for in the German Army at the present time, and should they enter upon a campaign without this, they will do so at a very considerable disadvantage."

THE FRENCH INFANTRY.

Compare the foregoing with the same writer's comments of the French infantrymen. "One scarcely knows." he says, "which to admire most—their dash or their staying power. As one watched the regiments deploying into action, and noted that the general physique was nothing out of the way, one could not but marvel at the extraordinary energy which they put into their task and kept at it, finishing up in the evening apparently as fresh as when they commenced. The number of men compelled to fall out, either from the efforts of the considerable heat or from foot-soreness, was extraordinarily low—which is a great testimony to those entrusted with the training."

The old idea, he says, of infantry advancing in stiff lines of skirmishers seems to have been almost entirely abandoned by the French: "Indeed, if anything there now seems to be some danger of going to the other extreme. Time and again little parties were detached from the main firing line, and with a hurried rush across the fire zone, would seize some position that promised an advantage, and tenaciously hold this until such time as their supports reached them. In time of war many of these parties would inevitably be cut off before they could be reinforced, while upon occosions it would seem certain that had the opposing guns been shotted, not one of the men forming these parties could have escaped death. When the proper time arrived, however, it was made extremely clear that the commanders realised to the full the value of a shoulder-to-shoulder bayonet charge."

NATIONAL DIFFERENCES.

"Compared with the German troops, there is no doubt that the French Army are infinitely the better bayonet-fighters. For the most part German commanders seem to disregard the possibilities of the weapon as a means of offence. 'Weight, weight, weight, and yet more weight,' appears to be still the motto of those responsible for the organisation and training of the forces of the Emperor. 'The unit is nothing, the army is one concrete whole, and it must stand or fall together.' In the opinion of those who control the destinies of the French Army, upon the other hand there is evidently a general belief in the prowess of the individual soldier, and long and careful efforts are concentrated upon making each man understand not only the general trend of the operations, but also his individual share. The result has been that during the recent operations small bodies of men, who have acted upon their own initiative upon a sudden emergency, have been commended for their action, when probably German soldiers under identical conditions would have been court-martialled.

"The essential difference between the methods adopted for training the armies of the two great military Powers seems to be that Germany trains her men in the mass, while France looks to the individual. In this respect France has undoubtedly modelled her methods on those adopted by the Japanese Army, and the lessons of the war with Russia have been very deeply taken to heart in Paris."

STAFF WORK.

Finally, let us glance at our critic's views of the methods followed by the respective staffs of the two armies. At the German manœuvres, he says, the one outstanding fact that was impressed upon the neutral spectator was the perfect training that all the Staff officers, from the rival commanders down to the most junior of their subordinates, had received for the work they were called upon to undertake. "The work of the German Staff is undoubtedly a model of its kind. The only possible point for criticism is that, if anything, it is too perfect, and that the officers are so rigidly trained on set lines that in the event of the unexpected or unprovided for suddenly occurring, the whole machinery might easily be broken down. If this is ever the case, it will undeniably take some time to rebuild it, and this would be the great opportunity for the opposing army to throw the whole of the complex mechanism into utter confusion."

But Mr. Hensman was impressed by the want of flexibility in the training of the German Army: "Apparently individual thought and action is yet a thing to be sternly discountenanced in the view of those in charge of Germany's Army. That the material is there is undeniable, but there would certainly still seem to be a decided lack of intelligence in the manner of moulding this material so as to produce the best results. Something of this is doubtless to be attributed to the inherent respect of the average German—no matter what may be his rank or station—for those placed in authority over him. They are slow alike in thought, movement, speech and action, and there is a grave possibility that while a German general was debating his best plan of action, and possibly referring the matter to the all-important General Staff, his opportunity for sturdy initiative would be snatched from his hands by a more alert and quicker-thinking opponent. That is the grave fault in the German Army to-day, and the sooner the Emperor sees to it that it is rectified, the sooner will he be assured of the supremacy of his military host."

Now for the French Staff work. It is instructive, he writes, to note how differently a German Staff officer and a French officer of equal rank and experience will deal with a question. "The Teuton will turn, the matter over in his mind for some time and will then, nine times out of ten, refer it to a superior, thus ridding himself of any responsibility. The Frenchman, on the other hand, will determine his course of action with the least delay possible, and will then report to those in authority what he has done, and the reasons that have led to his plan of action. He is quite prepared to have his decision revoked, and even to incur a certain amount of censure, but he takes the risk. This is the last thing that any but the heads of the German Army will ever do. Indeed the efforts of German officers to place any direct responsibility upon any shoulders but their own is rather painful to witness at times. Certainly it does anything but make for the efficiency of the force."

ATTITUDES OF MIND.

Reviewing these points, Mr. Hensman concludes that upon many questions German soldiers of eminence are strangely conservative. "What was good enough in 1870-71 ought to be good enough now," seems, he says, to be the attitude of many of these, "and it is not imposible that one of these days they may be severely taught that military affairs have moved very rapidly since the days of Metz and Sedan." Prominent French Generals, upon the other hand, seem to be alive to every new thought or new suggestion that can be put forward, and only too eager to test their theories in as practical a manner as may be possible. Another striking point of dissimilarity between those at the respective heads of the German and French armies is that whereas in the latter case an opinion is almost invariably an andividual one, and the result of careful thought, in Germany, almost without an exception, any opinion put forward is but a trite re-echo of what the General Staff has officially laid down.

WAR AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A UNITED NATION.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COMMONS

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

A scene, unprecedented within living memory—a scene that carried the House of Commons back to the dark menace of Napoleon's wars—to-day changed in five brief minutes the landscape of politics in this country. Parties are merged; dissensions are hushed; a nation arises—startled, it may be, by the whirlwind that sweeps over Europe—but a nation not unworthy of a courageous past, wrote the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" on Thursday, July 30th.

Four men sat side by side on the Ministerial Bench. They conversed in quick, anxious phrases. They exchanged documents. Their faces were unmistakably wrought with anxiety. They were the Prime Minister, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Churchill—the representatives of an Empire's diplomacy, defences, and finance.

SIR E. GREY'S STATEMENT.

"May I ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he has any information he can communicate to the House?" Mr. Bonar Law asked the question.

Sir Edward Grey, with his usual simple, unadorned, even conversational manner, answered:

There is very little I can say. I regret I cannot say that the situation is less grave than it was yesterday. The outstanding facts are much the same. Austria has begun war against Servia; Russia has ordered a partial mobilisation. This has not hitherto led to any corresponding steps by other Powers so far as our information goes. We continue to pursue the one great object of preserving European peace, and for this purpose are keeping in close touch with other Powers. In thus keeping in touch we have, I am glad to say, had no difficulty so far, though it has not been possible for the Powers to unite in joint diplomatic action as was proposed on Monday.

Members are so obsessed with the innumerable immediate concerns of the Session that many of them, while deeply attentive, had not even then grasped the position. They needed it put more plainly than this.

TREMBLING IN THE BALANCE.

After Mr. Asquith had outlined the business for next week.

"What about the Amending Bill?" asked Lord Hugh Cecil.

"In a moment," said the Prime Minister. The Speaker briefly explained that the Prime Minister would speak by leave of the House, which would be extended to others, if they desired. And Mr. Asquith rose. Not a word did he say of a failure to agree on the terms of the Amending Bill. It was the blunt fact of war, trembling in the balance, that in sharp, decisive sentences, he smote, if one may use the word, on the reluctant imaginations of members. All the euphemisms were swept aside.

UNITED FRONT TO ALL.

Mr. Asquith's statement was as follows:

I do not propose to make the motion which stands in my name, and by the indulgence of the House I should like to give the reasons. We meet to-day under conditions of gravity which are almost unparalleled in the experience of every one of us. The issues of peace and war are hanging in the balance, and with them the risk of a catastrophe of which it is impossible to measure either the dimensions or the effects. In those circumstances it is of vital importance in the interests of the whole world that this country, which has no interests of its own directly at stake—(Ministerial cheers)—should present a united front—(general cheers)—and be able to speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation. (Cheers.)

If we were to proceed to-day with the first order on the paper we should inevitably, unless the debate was conducted in an artificial tone, be involved in acute controversy in regard to domestic differences, whose importance to ourselves no one here in any quarter of the House is disposed to disparage or belittle. I need not say more than that such use of our time at such a moment might have injurious, and lastingly injurious effects on the international situation.

I have had the advantage of consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, who I know shares to the full the view which I have expressed. We shall, therefore, propose to put off for the present the consideration of the second reading of the Amending Bill, of course without prejudice to its future, in the hope that by the postponement of the discussion the patriotism of all parties will contribute what lies in our power if not to avert, at least to circumscribe, the calamities which threaten the world. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime the business which we shall take will be confined to necessary matters, and will not be of a controversial character. (Cheers.)

OPPOSITION CONCURRENCE.

Mr. Balfour sat by Mr. Bonar Law's side. Sir Edward Carson was also present on the bench. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, though they did not speak, were present in their places. The united front was in being.

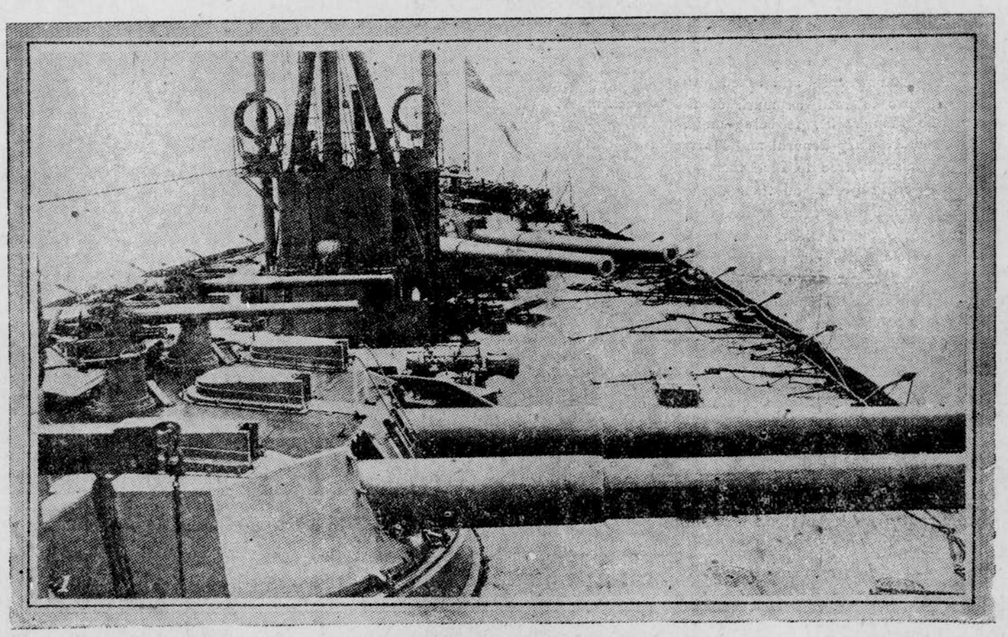
Mr. Bonar Law's reply was:

As the Prime Minister has informed the House, it is with our concurrence that he has made the suggestion which we have just heard. At a moment like the present, when even those of us who do not share diplomatic secrets feel that the statement of the Prime Minister is true, that peace or war may be trembling in the balance, I think that it is of the utmost importance that it should be made plain to everyone that, whatever our domestic differences may be, they do not prevent us presenting a united front in the counsels of the world. (Cheers.)

I am obliged to the Prime Minister for saying that in the meantime party controversial business will not be taken, and I am sure it is his intention, as it would be the wish of the whole House, that this postponement will not in any way prejudice the interests of any of the parties to the controversy. I should like to add and I do so not to give information to the House, the members of which quite understand the position, but in order that it may be made plain outside that in what I have now said I speak not only so far as I am entitled to speak, for the Unionist Party and for Ulster, but with the concurrence of my right hon. friend the member for Trinity College (Sir E. Carson). (Cheers.)

Not a whisper of protest arose in any quarter. Members slowly rose from their places and flocked forth to the lobbies. A demonstration, which in its solemnity and its restraint was characteristic of the British and Irish peoples—for both nations were honourably associated—went forth to the world as a final, moving protest against the madness of an evil moment.

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A LOYAL MAHOMEDAN'S OFFER.

The following message has been sent to the commissioner in Sind by Shamsul Ulma Pir Sayed Shahmardanshah Sujjadnashin of Rohri, who is at present staying at Bombay.

"I pray your honour to convey to his Excellency the Governor assurances of my firm loyalty and devotion. I pray for the honour and greatness of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and that Providence may shower His blessings on him. I beg to be permitted to subscribe Rs. 5,000 towards the Prince of Wales Fund, or any other fund raised under the auspices of his Excellency the Governor. I have issued an Ishtihar to all my murids in Sind and elsewhere to render all loyal service in their power to the Government."

LOYALTY AT MAHIM.

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Social Association (Mahim) a special meeting was held on Sunday afternoon to manifest its genuine sentiments of loyalty to the British Raj. The Chairman spoke of the advantages of British Rule, strongly emphasizing the fact that it was to British Rule that the Pathare Prabhu Community in particular, and Hindus in general owed their rise and elevation. He added that toleration in religion, security of life and diffusion of education had been the striking features of the British administration. He brought his speech to a close remarking, "Loyalty was, Loyalty is and Loyalty shall be the watchwood of the Pathare Prabhu Community as a whole."

LOYALTY MEETING AT JACOBABAD.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

At a great public meeting of the Upper Sind frontiersmen held at Jacobabad the following resolution was passed:—"We, the Sardars, Jagirdars and Hindu and Mahomedan residents of Upper Sind frontier district assembled, here, beg respectfully to assure your Excellency of our loyalty and devotedness to the person and empire of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor and that we, men of the Frontier of Sind, are prepared to make any sacrifice for the success of the British arms."

KARACHI MAHOMEDANS' LOYALTY.

A WAR FUND OPENED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

Nearly the whole Arab population of Karachi have left for the Persian Gulf. The few who remain state that they belong to Behrein which is a British protectorate.

The Mahomedans of Karachi, as represented by the Anjuman Ziz-Ul-Islam, are evidently bent on proving that their sympathy with England in this war of resistance against German agression is sincere and serious. They are raising a war fund for the relief of sufferers in the war of His Brittannic Majesty's armies. Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon is at the head of this war fund

Bibi Fatma Begum, daughter of Moulvi Mabbub Alam, Editor and proprietor of the "Paisa Akhbar" has successfully passed the "Munshi Fazil" (Honours in Persian) Examination of the Punjab University. She is the first lady, we are told, who has passed the "Munshi Fadil" Examination since the Punjab University has been established.

FRENCH APPEAL TO KAISER.

"THE WRONG ADDRESS."

A GERMAN VIEW.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" published the following from Berlin on Monday July 27th:—

Several well-known Paris newspapers have appealed to the German Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor, in tones to which they have hitherto been strangers, and with an appreciation of his Majesty and the Chancellor which we have until very recently vainly sought in those journals, to exert their influence on behalf of the peace of Europe.

This appeal is unnecessary. The German Emperor and the German Imperial Chancellor are always concerned for peace, as is proved by the whole past of the German Empire for more than forty years. At this moment, too, they are concerned for peace, and that is all the easier to them, as Germany has nothing to gain in case of war, and has no gain in prospect. Austria-Hungary, too, is now only seeking protection against a danger threatening the existence of the empire, and aims at no territorial conquests.

This French appeal for the preservation of peace is, therefore, directed to the wrong address. There is no action of German policy which has threatened peace, but if it should prove true, as is announced in various places, that Russia is mobilising part of her army, that, as things stand, would be a most serious threat to European peace. Then let all those, such as these Paris newspapers, to whom the peace of Europe is dear, address their wishes and their representations to Russia and her ruler, in whose hands the decision of peace or war in Europe actually lies, to the ruler, who fifteen years ago issued the noble summons to the first Peace Conference.

THE ARRESTED HAMBURG-AMERICA

PROCEEDINGS IN CHIEF COURT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

Mr. Justice Robinson sat in the Chief Court yesterday, as presiding judge of the Prize Court to deal with certain matters arising out of the recent arrest of the Hamburg—America liner Alecia which were brought to notice by the Government Advocate who in the first place asked for a motion to issue for permanent detention of ships whose papers have been brought in court, that the examination of the ship's officers and crew be taken on standing interrogations. It was essential that unloading should not be delayed. He also asked that the Marshal of the Court be directed to permit the unloading of cargo and hand them over to Messrs. Graham and Co., who were the recent agents of the ship.

His Honour issued orders permitting the detention of the ship. His Honour also made order directing the Marshal of the Court to act in accordance with those orders. As regards the matter of the cargo, orders were reserved as to what steps should be taken.

DHED MAIYAWAT RAJPUTS.

PRAY FOR SUCCESS OF BRITISH ARMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

The Dhed (Maiyawat Rajput) community of Ahmedabad, assembled under the leadership of their Guru Mahant Mohandasji Atmaramji, have resolved to communicate to the Government their loyalty and devotion to the British Raj, under which people are happy and get justice. The community prays for the success of British arms in the war and declares its desire to serve the Sirkar in any manner required. The community requests people not to create panic by false rumours but to carry on ordinary avocations peacefully.

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THE FIGARO TRAGEDY

CLIMAX OF EMOTION IN GREAT TRIAL.

MME. CAILLAUX ACQUITTED.

The "Daily News" correspondent at Paris wrote on Aug. 26:—Dramatic scenes and situations again marked the proceedings in the trial of Mme Caillaux. An incident which passed unnoticed in the long wrangle over the letters shows that the flames of partisan or political passion have attacked even the red-robed judges on the bench.

It became known that M. Albanel, President of the Assizes, had demanded satisfaction of one of his assessors, Councillor Dagoury.

The President it will be remembered, had ruled that he could not order the letters to be seized, as they were in the possession of counsel for the defence, Mme. Gueydan having, of her own free will, handed them to Maitre Labori. Councillor Dagoury took a different view of the question. He was of opinion that the President ought to order the letters to be seized.

At the height of the argument he turned to the President, at whose side he was sitting, and remarked, in a tone audible only to the close at hand: "Sir, you are dishonouring the bench."

AN APOLOGY OR A DUEL.

The septuagenarian President, who was at that moment standing, resumed his seat, but after the adjournment he reported the incident to the Minister of Justice, and subsequently sent his seconds —General Dalstein and M. Bruneau de Laborie—to M. Dagoury to demand an apology or satisfaction on the duelling ground.

It was in this unjudicial atmosphere that the trial was resumed on July 26 at midday. No sooner was the Court seated than President Albanel, in a few firm sentences repeated his ruling of the day before.

Maitre Labori now rose and asked the President's leave to read as much of the letters as he thought fit, it being understood that the Attorney-General and Maitre Chenu would also be free to read them—in their entirely or in parts at their discretion. He explained that there were in the packet only three letters which were of a specially private nature, one more than he had thought, and one or at most two, were missing—the "Ton Jo" letter being one of them. The three letters were respectively dated 13, 18, and 19 Sept., 1909.

CLIMAX OF MENTAL TORTURE.

It was a tragic moment in Court when Maitre Labori stood there with the letters in his hand. Not a sound broke the tense stillness. All eyes were turned to Mme. Caillaux. Everyone present felt that it was the culminating point of the mental torture she had borne so unflinchingly all through the week. There were the very letters, the exposure of which she had most dreaded. It was in order to prevent their publication that she shot M. Calmette, who having published the "Ton Jo" letters, was, she had reason to believe, on the point of publishing these also.

"FORGIVE ME, MADAME."

As he started the second letter Maitre Labori turned to Mme. Caillaux: "Forgive me, madame. This letter must be read entirely."

My beloved Riri,—At last I have a moment in which to write to you. Yesterday, Friday, and to-day (Saturday), I had not a moment to breathe.

To-day I am spending at the Agricultural Show looking at the cattle (I write as they pronounce here), telling the jury what to do, etc.

My poor, dear Riri! I see a heap of worry of difficulty. At times I am deeply discouraged, and at all events very worried, I have been getting very little sleep. The last two nights have been the only sound sleep I have had What a life! I have only one consolation, one help, in thinking of my darling, seeing her in my arms as at Onchy. Oh what delicious moments, thinking of happier days. Pity me, my love. Tell yourself especially or rather repeat to yourself, what you know so well, that I adore you, and am yours. A thousand million kisses.

The letter ended with an expression of ardent love.

MME. CAILLAUX'S COLLAPSE.

But before Maitre Labori had finished reading, Mme. Caillaux, who had been slipping farther and farther forward in the dock, sobbing as though her heart would break, suddenly sank down. One of the assistant judges saw that something was wrong he leaned over, and discovered that the prisoner had collapsed. Then the guards sprang up, but M. Caillaux, whose thoughts are always with his wife, forced his way through the crowded benches and helped to carry his wife out of court.

The trial was suspended; excitement was at fever heat; the guards could be seen running this way and that, one with cushions, another with smelling salts.

After a time the doctors managed to revive Mme. Caillaux with the aid of morphia. She had been in a dead faint.

On July 28 the same correspondent wrote:—

Fresh fuel has been added to the fire of partisan hatred set alight by the "Figaro" campaign against M. Caillaux, which culminated in the tragedy in the newspaper office. M. Caillaux was once more the protagonist in incidents with Maitre Chenu and M. Henri Bernstein, the dramatist, and feeling reached such a pitch that the President ordered the court to be cleared.

M. Caillaux asked to be heard in a declaration of some importance. The "Figaro," he exclaimed, had published yesterday an article headed "False Witnesses," indicating in the clearest manner that he (M. Caillaux) had sought to produce false witnesses.

"I will not repeat," continued M. Caillaux, "what I have said of the tie or ties uniting the "Figaro" and certain foreign Powers. I simply place before the Court authentic documents signed by M. Gaston Calmette and M. Glaser, specifying, in the clearest manner, the conditions under which the 'Figaro' was to work with the Hungarian Government.

"All Frenchmen to-day will perceive the importance of this. Here are the documents. They have an indisputable authority. I add that they have been handed to me by Count Karolyi on behalf of the party of independence (i.e., the Radical Party of Hungary).

A HEATED SCENE.

"I want to point out especially, in view of the continued attacks of the same journal in order to reach an accused woman, what are the conditions under which the late director of the "Figaro" acquired in such a space of time the considerable fortune bequeathed by him to his children. I will read, with the authorisation of the President, M. Calmette's will."

The President: How did you come by it, sir?

M. Caillaux: In the same way that M. Calmette had the "Ton Jo" letters.

Maitre Chenu (counsel for the prosecution): Is there really any need to read it?

In the argument that ensued Maitre Chenu protested that the Court had heard enough, and was fatigued. "Do you not see that we are exhausted?" he cried.

M. Caillaux: Will you allow me to reply to you, M. le Batonnier (a title given to the Chief of the Bar)?

Maitre Chenu: Certainly, sir.

M. Caillaux (pointedly): Sir!

Maitre Chenu (sarcastically): How do you want me to address you—ah M. le Ministre! Certainly, M. le Ministre.

M. Caillaux: So, M. le Batonnier. You might conform to the custom that I always observe in respect to you. With respect to you, M. le Batonnier, I am very happy to have taught you something. I know it is not easy.

Maitre Chenu: I fear the lesson will not be learned.

M. Caillaux: I see, M. le Batonnier, that we have been on different sides of the barricade. I know you were counsel for the "Patrie Francaise," and that you defended Syveton, but I am nevertheless of opinion that it is possible for us to be courteous to each other. What do you think?

CLOSE OF DRAMATIC TRIAL IN PARIS.

COURT SCENE.

The trial of Mme. Caillaux for the murder of M. Gaston Calmette, editor of the "Figaro," ended on July 29 in her acquittal. In spite of the bitterness of feeling, in spite of the frenzied denunciation of Maitre Chenu, the eminent counsel for the Calmette family, the jury has taken a more merciful view, and decided that she shall go free.

Maitre Seligman, the first of the counsel to address the Court confined himself to eulogising M. Gaston Calmette and defending the "Figaro."

WIFE AND HUSBAND ATTACKED.

"You have seen and heard Mme Caillaux," he said. "A strong willed cold-blooded woman, with perfect self possession, reasoning, discussing, arguing defending herself inch by inch; softening as she thought of her triumphal past and present humiliation, lapsing into tears, sobs, and even hysterics, and allowing encouraging, all that has been said and done at the bar without a blush."

Next came a picture of M. Caillaux "Exceptional qualities of mind, a prodigious memory, but one with inexplicable gaps and flaws. A lofty intellect but a still loftier opinion of it. Boundless ambition, but curiously impatient of obstacles; as a legislator making laws, as a Minister causing them to be put in force, but unable to bear their yoke himself as a citizen."

At one point the unhappy woman in the dock, unable to bear up any longer against the relentless indictment, fell forward in a faint. It was sought to revive her with smelling salts, but as she gave signs of a fit of hysterics, she was borne out of court.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Maitre Labori's speech for the accused was shorter than everybody had anticipated. He confined himself chiefly to a close argument of facts, protesting against Maitre Chenu's attempt to graft a political trial on to the tragedy.

Mme. Caillaux's deed, he declared, was essentially a crime passionel. It was done without premeditation, and the cause of it was the stolen letters. Let the jury give a verdict for justice and truth.

M. and Mme. Caillaux were the victims of a triple fatality in this affair. First of all the automatic rapidity of the pistol, secondly the fact that Calmette bent down, and thirdly the doctors' error of diagnosis. M. Calmette was the victim of his time, the victim of this "journalism of affairs."

"It is time," said Maitre Labori, in the course of an eloquent peroration, "to sink our party quarrels and face the dangers threatening our country."

THE FINAL SCENE.

Maitre Labori finished his speech at a quarter-past eight, and at nine o'clock the jury returned a verdict of "No!" on all counts. No one expected the verdict before midnight.

When the verdict was announced, Mme Caillaux fell fainting in the dock into the arms of Maitre Labori, who embraced her.

The whole Court had risen, and there were cheers for Caillaux, Labori, and Chenu mingled with shouts of "Caillaux the Assassin!" Some of the counsel even came to blows, but Maitre Chenu and Maitre Labori embraced one another.

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FASHION IN DANCING.

POPULARITY OF THE "TANGO" AMD THE "RAG."

A PLEA FOR NOVELTY.

The controversial storms that have been raging round the subject of modern dancing during the past year or two have passed away, and if the past season has been remarkable for anything it has been the absence of innovation, writes a correspondent in "The Times." The craze for learning new steps has ceased, with the result that the general level of dancing in London has greatly improved.

The Ameriacns brought over the Hesitation waltz, but its reception has not been wildly enthusiastic so far. Nevertheless, it has much to recommend it. It is les. tiring and heating than the Boston as danced by the average person. It is varied and pleasing and has had a wonderful "boom" in the United States. Now that it has been publicly performed by Mr. George Grossmith, it should have a future over here.

That storm centre, the Tango, has disappeared from the correspondence columns of newspapers and from the repertoire of the occasional dancer, but among the expert it is still exceedingly popular. At the night clubs it is danced very often and very well. All the laborious dips and spectacular steps have disapeared, and it has sobered down into a quiet and graceful dance. The Maxixe, also one of the favourite New York dances, has failed to "make good" here. It is rather violent and very deceptive. The steps are simple enough, but it requires a certain natural dancing "flair" and abandon that come hardly to Englishmen. Danced badly it is intolerable.

THE RAG.

There have been tentative and unsuccessful efforts to introduce rather bizarre Italian and Chinese measures, but none of them have come within measurable distance of usurping the reign of the Rag. That remarkable dance, the "One Step" of dance programmes, has had a curious career. It has been reviled as the "Bunny Hug"; it has been cited as an instance of the Decline of the Race. It has been branded with insulting epithets, remarkable for their variety, ferocity, and inaccuracy, and is now the favourite occupation of a large section of the community. It is danced anywhere and everywhere—at Earl's-court, at night clubs, at subscription dances, and on the drawing-room floors of the most respectable matrons. It is infinitely varied. It is neither tiring nor tiresome, and its music is inspiriting. In England it is now danced on the whole quite well. Though we have nothing over here to equal the massed drum and banjo bands of New York, which no man can hear unmoved, English orchestras have learnt the knack of playing it, and those who have specialized in its composition have revealed a remarkable faculty for keeping up the supply of taking melodies. To the Rag is mainly due the continued "boom" in dancing. On the normal dance programme there are now roughly 12 waltzes to eight Rags; that there are not more is due to the fact that thy are invariably encored once if not twice. In night clubs it preponderates over the waltz to the extent of four to one.

RECIPE FOR A NEW DANCE.

It may be only due to the fact that we are near the close of a long and tiring season, but there are signs that the unprecedented popularity of dancing is beginning to wane. Next season one would advise those who control the destinies of the art to introduce or invent something new. It should be neither too difficult nor too obvious, neither too violent nor too restrained. The cynic might add that it would be advisable to ensure that it should be attacked on the score of its doubtful propriety in the columns of the Press.

Last year dancing became the subject of an organized national quarrel. The public consequently took an unusual interest in it, and consequently on that drawing-room dancing became a regular music-hall turn. A myriad couples with vast hopes but slender pretensions linked their fortunes and plied for hire. The public soon tired of these exhibitions, and dancing in England has never been the democratic amusement it is in the United States, and we have never produced anything approaching Mr. and Mrs. Castle, of New York, whose names are national possessions and whose scale of remuneration is spoken of with bated breath.

ACTION AGAINST AN INDIAN PRINCESS

The Official Referee, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie gave his decision in last week in the case brought by Mr. Isaac Lyons, of No. 1, Hyde Park-street against the Dowager Maharani of Cooch-Behar for dilapidations.

The plaintiff alleged that the house had been left in a very dirty condition that vermin were present when the family came back after the conclusion of the tenancy, and that certain underclothing had been taken from a drawer which had been locked.

For the defendant all these allegations were denied, and it was stated in evidence that the house was in a dirty condition when the Maharani took it, and that it was delivered up at the end of the tenancy in a cleaner condition than when it was taken.

Mr. Harold Simmons and Mr. Thin appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Kyffin and Mr. Tycho Wing for the defendant.

Mrs. Sanders, the Maharani's secretary, said that the house was dirty when the Maharani took possession. There were twelve servants employed—all Europeans except one ayah, and they took great care to keep the house clean.

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, Official Referee, in delivering his decision, reviewed the facts and said that where there was evidence on both sides which rendered the case doubtful, it was necessary that the side on which the burden of proof lay should establish their case. The plaintiff had not satisfied him. He considered that the £30 which had been paid into Court was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and that there should therefore be judgment for the defendant with costs, the £30 to be paid out to the plaintiff.

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"TORY" AND "WHIG."

THE ORIGIN OF SOME POLITICAL NICKNAMES.

It would be interesting to know how many of the Oxford undergraduates who have just formed themselves into the Junior Tory Club, with a view to helping the Conservative party, know the origin and true meaning of the word Tory, says "T. P.'s Weekly." Their formal revival of it in the name of their new club is interesting, because this designation has long passed into merely colloquial use, yielding place to the modern "Conservative." In any case it was a title rather given than assumed, and in the light of its origin this is not difficult to understand. For the original meaning of a Tory is an Irish outlaw. The word is thus defined in Bailey's "Universal, Etymological English Dictionary" of 1731:—

Tory, a word first used by the Protestants in Ireland to signify those Irish common robbers and murderers who stood outlaw'd for robbery or murder; now a nickname given to such as call themselves High Church men or to the partisans of the Chevalier de St. George.

Actually the word Tory, in this sense, is derived from the Irish word "toree," meaning "Give me your money."

"REPAREES AND TORIES."

But Bailey's definition is a comparatively late one after all, for the word Tory as a political party appellation came into use in the reign of Charles II. Lingard's account of it is as follows:—"The celebrated party name *Tory* is derived from *toringhim*, to pursue for the sake of plunder. The name was given to certain parties in Ireland, who, refusing to submit to Cromwell, retired into bogs and fastnesses, formed bodies of armed men, supporting themselves and their followers by the depredations which they committed on the occupiers of their estates. They were called *Rapurees* and *Tories*."

Lingard adds that "Tory" and "Whig" came into general use together. They are thus explained as fresh terms in the diary of the Rev. Oliver Heywood, the Nonconformist divine, writing, as he says, in 1681:—

I being at Wallingwells, October 24th, 1681, they were discussing about a new name lately come into fashion for Ranters, calling themselves by the name of Tories. Mrs. H., of Chesterfield, told me of a gentleman who was at their house, and had a red riband in his hat. She asked him what it meant. He said it signified that he was a Tory. "What's that?" said she. He answered, "An Irish rebel." Oh, dreadful that any in England dare espouse that interest. I hear further since that this is the distinction they make instead of Cavalier and Roundhead. Now they are called Tories and Whigs, the former wearing a red ribband, the other a violet. Thus men begin to commence war. The former is an Irish title for outlawed persons, the latter a Scotch title for fanaticks or dissenters, and the Tories will hector down and abuse those they have named Whigs in London and elsewhere frequently.

DR. JOHNSON'S DISTINCTIONS.

The origin of the term Whig may be left for the present. It is not less curious than that of Tory, and is of Scotch origin. Here it is more to the purpose to set Dr. Johnson's wise definitions (wise in their day) of both terms against those which have been already quoted:—

A wise Tory and a wise Whig, I believe, will agree. Their principles are the same, though their modes of thinking are different. A high Tory makes Government unintelligible; it is lost in clouds. A violent Whig makes it impracticable; he is for so much liberty to every man, that there is not power enough to govern any man. The prejudice of the Tory is for Establishment; the prejudice of the Whig is for innovation. A Tory does not wish to give more real power to Government, but that Government should have more reverence. They differ as to the Church. The Tory is for giving more legal power to the clergy, but wishes they should have a considerable influence, founded on the opinion of mankind; the Whig is for limiting and watching them with a narrow jealousy.

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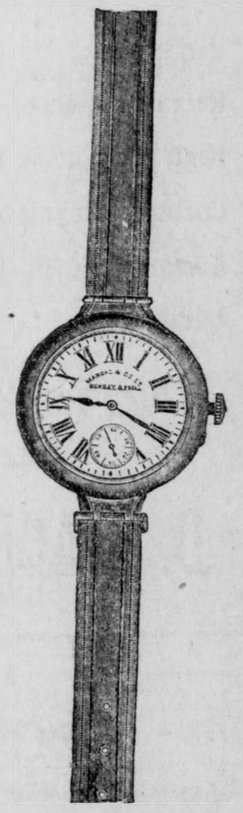
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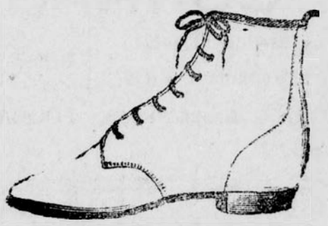
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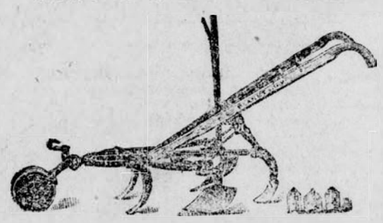


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